THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rain. Temp. 5-10 (41-Sunday, showers. LONDON: Saturday, rain. Temp. 4-8 (39-Saturday, rain. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, adv. Temp. 3-14 (37-57). FRANKFURT: Saturday, overcast, sible sleet. Temp. —2-5 (28-41). NEW YORK: Saturday, adv. Temp. 1-8 (34-8).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	5.00 Din.	Iran	135 Rials	Nigeria	100 K.
Austria	15 S.	Israel	I.S 11.00	Norway	4.50 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.650 Rials
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Jordan	400 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Kenya	Sha. 14.00	Qatar	6.00 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mills	Kuwait	450 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.50 Rials
Denmark	5.50 D.Kr.	Lebanon	P.3.25	Spain	70 Ptas.
Egypt	85 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.30	Sweden	4.50 S.Kr.
Eire	40 P.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.80 S.Fr.
Finland	4.50 F.M.	Madeira	45 Esc.	Tunisia	0.425 Din
France	4.00 F.	Malta	30 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Morocco	5.00 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Great Britain	30 P.	Netherlands	2.25 Flor.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.75
Greece	40 Drs.			Yugoslavia	30 D.

No. 30,491 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 1, 1981 Established 1887

United Press International

FREE AGAIN — Dr. Terrance Waite, right with beard, representative of the archbishop of Canterbury, accompanies Jean Waddell, one of three Anglican missionaries released by Iran, as they step out of a plane at Athens airport Friday. Behind are Dr. John Coleman and his wife, Audrey. The three were accused of spying and imprisoned six months. Details page 2.

Moscow Assails U.S. Over Trade, El Salvador Issue

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Accusing the United States of using trade for "unseemly political ends," Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov said Friday that the Soviet Union stands ready to improve economic relations with the United States.

In a U.S. television interview, meanwhile, another Soviet official said President Reagan would "look stupid" if he let the El Salvador issue block a superpower summit meeting.

Mr. Tikhonov also admitted difficulties and shortcomings in the Soviet economy but lashed out at foreign attacks on the Communist system.

The premier, in a major economic policy address to the 26th Communist Party Congress, said Moscow wants to develop its trade first with those capitalist countries with a "constructive approach" to economic cooperation. This appeared to be a criticism of the United States, which has linked its trade policy to Soviet political behavior.

"It is not our fault, for example, that trade with the U.S.A. is declining or stagnating. That is a result of U.S. policy, which is designed to use trade for unseemly political ends foreign to the interests of equitable international cooperation," he said.

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are prepared to develop economic relations with the United States as well on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

U.S. government statistics show U.S.-Soviet trade plunged 56 percent last year to $1.96 billion from $4.48 billion in 1979. U.S. officials in Moscow attributed the 1980 result, the lowest level in five years, to the U.S. grain embargo following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In his speech, Mr. Tikhonov indicated the embargo was hurting his country, admitting that Soviet agriculture does not produce enough grain and fodder for livestock.

Premier Tikhonov said the Soviet Union still needs to save energy, boost labor productivity and turn out better industrial and agricultural products. He also repeated the Soviet leadership's promise of a special program to combat an officially admitted food problem.

He also pledged that despite economic problems the Soviet Union would provide its armed forces "with everything they need to counter any attempts of the imperialist forces to gain military superiority."

He said that the Soviet Union had, during the last five years, increased national income, expanded its industrial and energy capabilities and raised living standards.

Meanwhile, Georgy Arbatov, head of Moscow's Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, said in Moscow in an interview for a U.S. television network that, if Mr. Reagan makes an end to civil strife in El Salvador a precondition for a summit meeting, "then he will look stupid in the eyes of the people."

Making the summit talks hostage to the El Salvador issue "would be a great political mistake, because there are land mines all around, with time fuses that can explode," he said, without elaborating. The Reagan administration has accused the Soviet bloc of providing arms to anti-government forces in El Salvador.

A Kremlin spokesman said Thursday that President Leonid I. Brezhnev was not bowing to pressure from the Reagan administration when he proposed a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and the reopening of negotiations to limit nuclear arms.

"We argue with statements that Brezhnev's proposals are of an unexpected character and indicate a reversal of previous Soviet policy [and are] a result of pressure by the U.S. government. This is very far from the mark," spokesman Va-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

UPI

Nikolai A. Tikhonov

- **British Prime Minister Thatcher urges President Reagan to be cautious in answering the Soviet summit proposal. Details on page 3.**

Haig Accuses Nicaragua of Terrorist Role

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Friday accused Nicaragua of exporting terrorism by helping to ship arms to leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the centrist government in El Salvador.

Mr. Haig, in the most explicit criticism the Reagan administration has made of Nicaragua's alleged assistance to Communist nations in shipping arms to the guerrillas, also hinted that the United States might halt aid to Nicaragua.

In other developments:

- *West German hopes of arranging talks between the El Salvador government and an opposition leader appeared doomed Friday after Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte declined an invitation to visit Bonn.*
- Pentagon officials said Thursday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were preparing to send about 50 noncombat military advisers to El Salvador if President Reagan gives the order.

The secretary of state, answering reporters' questions at an economic briefing, said the administration was "making appropriate adjustments" in case such a decision to cut off assistance to Nicaragua became necessary.

[In Moscow, a senior Nicaraguan official suggested Friday night that the United States was accusing his country of aiding leftist guerrillas in El Salvador as part of preparations for a possible intervention in Nicaragua itself, Reuters reported.

[Maj. Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the government council in Managua, said that the Reagan administration had launched a policy of "pressure and threats" against Nicaragua.

[Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin repeated an earlier denial that Moscow was supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. But replying to questions from Western reporters, Maj. Tellez himself did not directly deny that Nicaragua had helped deliver weapons to the guerrillas, Reuters said.]

Mr. Haig said that Nicaragua had been warned that continued U.S. aid would be subject to its adherence to U.S. law prohibiting assistance to nations "involved in exporting terrorism and the support of aggression abroad."

He added: "This is an issue which we know today that the government of Nicaragua is indeed in violation of."

Captured Documents

Mr. Haig also said that evidence collected by U.S. intelligence indicated that even larger arms shipments than before were to be sent to the Salvadoran rebels. The State Department last week published captured documents indicating that Communist nations working through Cuba had promised the rebels 800 tons of arms, nearly 200 tons of which had reached them in December.

"There is evidence to suggest that there are still vast amounts yet to be moved," Mr. Haig said. "There's a great deal of activity designed to move it."

He spoke of the rainy season facing the insurgents in El Salvador and "the need to get arms that have been provided in-country or into neighboring countries." He added: "There are reports of even larger shipments yet under way."

Mr. Haig said there had been a "shifting of tempo" in the arms activity but that this occurred "before we raised the issue" by sending envoys to Western Europe to explain the administration's position.

He again criticized Cuba for supporting the insurgency in El Salvador but declined to say what steps the administration might take to halt this. "We have made it very clear from the outset that this problem is emanating first and foremost from Cuba," he said. "It is our intent to deal with this matter at its source."

$75 Million in Aid

Congress last year approved $75 million in economic aid to Nicaragua. Most of it has already been sent, but State Department spokesman William J. Dyess said last month that $15 million was being temporarily withheld while the administration studied the allegations of arms shipments.

On Thursday, the State Department rejected an offer from El Salvador's leftist opposition to open talks with the United States on a political settlement.

"This is not a matter into which we are injecting ourselves," Mr. Dyess said. "If the insurgents want to talk, they should address themselves to the government of El Salvador."

Regarding the West German initiative, El Salvador's chief diplomat in Bonn, Jose Saguer Saprissa, told reporters that Mr. Duarte had decided against traveling to Europe next week because of the situation in his country.

He had been due to attend the World Christian Democratic conference in Brussels and was invited to Bonn, where politicians hoped to bring him together with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR).

Mr. Ungo, for his part, said Thursday he had no plans to meet with Mr. Duarte as long as the latter was a junta member.

U.S. Immigration Rise Backed

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — The Select mission on Immigration and ugee Policy, in its final report e president and Congress, has ed for a "modest increase" in l immigration to the United es.

he report also recommended a time amnesty for most illegal ns and strict enforcement mea- s in the future, including alties for employers who hire al aliens.

he Rev. Theodore M. Hesgh, *president of the University* Notre Dame and chairman of panel of 16, said Thursday, in mary, that "we recommend ing the back door to undocuted-illegal migration" while ening the front door a little e to accommodate legal migra- in the interests of this coun-

Overall Goals

he commission was created by gress in 1978 to provide a prehensive review of a field dominated by confused, coning policies and archaic laws. cluded four former Cabinet ofrs, eight members of Congress four private citizens appointed ormer President Jimmy Carter.

its 453-page final report, the l said that the overall goals of migration policy should be nily reunification, economic with consistent with protection he United States labor market cultural diversity consistent national unity."

said that its proposal for legalg the status of illegal aliens was contingent upon improvements in the enforcement of immigration laws both at the border and inside the United States. Without such improvements, it said, the amnesty "could serve as a stimulus to further illegal entry." In a study for the commission, the Census Bureau estimated that there were 3.5 million to 6 million illegal aliens in the United States.

[The White House said Friday that President Reagan had created a *Cabinet Task Force on Immigration* and Refugees to review the report's recommendations and to make additional studies, United Press International reported. It will be chaired by the attorney general and include the secretaries of state and health and human services.]

Many of the commission's proposals, including those for additional enforcement, would cost money, perhaps substantial sums, which might be difficult to find at a time when Mr. Reagan is cutting the budgets of most civilian agencies. Even the Carter administration, in its final budget proposals, suggested some cutbacks for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The commission said it did not rule out the possibility of a "slight expansion" of the existing program under which about 30,000 aliens enter the United States each year as temporary workers.

During the presidential campaign last year, Mr. Reagan expressed support for a "guest worker" program under which millions of Mexicans could cross the border to accept jobs for several months at a time.

The commission said that, under its program, there would be 650,000 people admitted legally as new entrants in each of the next five years, against an average of 580,000 a year for the last five years.

The report assumed optimistically that there would not be a repetition of the sudden, unexpected migration that brought 125,000 Cubans last year.

It said it had concluded that a "modest increase" in legal immigration would advance the interests of the United States without harming domestic workers. To allow flexibility in the admission of refugees and immediate relatives, the commission said there should be no absolute ceiling on the total number of immigrants.

The panel repeatedly expressed its belief in the value of immigration as a force for economic growth and cultural enrichment, stating that 30 percent of the U.S. Nobel laureates were immigrants.

N.Y. Boy Surrenders In Robbery of Bank

United Press International

NEW YORK — A 9-year-old Manhattan boy wanted for the armed robbery of $118 from a bank at Rockefeller Center in midtown Manhattan earlier this week surrendered Friday to FBI agents.

The 4-foot-5-inch boy, who was not immediately identified, surrendered with his attorney, Mel A. Sachs, to agents at the FBI's Manhattan headquarters. Police said the boy, who was too small to be photographed by bank cameras and could barely see over the teller's counter, was probably the youngest bank robbery suspect in city history.

Afghans Get Soviet Models for Institutions

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan attorneys and judges are visiting the Soviet Union to learn how to change their Western-style legal system to match Moscow's. In Kabul, elementary schoolteachers have just completed orientation courses on a new curriculum for the first four grades that emphasizes Communism.

The Sovietization of Afghan institutions, most of which have their roots in the West, is well under way, according to observers in Islamabad and in New Delhi.

Another Mongolia

The Russians, who occupy Afghanistan with more than 85,000 troops, appear to be trying to consolidate their ideological hold on the rugged, nationalistic and stubbornly proud Afghans, who are resisting the Red Army and refusing to accept some of Moscow's offerings, especially scholarships.

"They are in the process of trying to create an Afghan Soviet Socialist Republic," said an Islamabad-based analyst of Afghan affairs.

Others, however, reject that notion. In a recent article in Foreign Policy magazine, the experienced South Asia analyst Selig S. Harrison quotes a Soviet source who insisted that Afghanistan would become another Mongolia — a previously independent country that is under Soviet domination, although it maintains its status as a nation.

Oddly enough, the institutions that Moscow is trying to change do not reach deeply into Afghan society, which outside a handful of major cities is governed largely by tribal customs.

Nonetheless, Moscow is working hard to convert the legal and education systems and is tying Afghanistan economically to it and the Soviet bloc. It also has placed Russians in key positions on newspapers and the state-run news agency, Bakhtar.

Associated Press

This picture made recently by an Iranian free-lance photographer shows Afghan guerrillas from the Bagran area trudging through snow-covered mountains 40 kilometers from Kabul.

Even UN agencies in Kabul, which were dominated by Western technical experts as recently as 1978, when the pro-Marxist government took control in a bloody coup, are composed of a preponderance of Eastern Europeans and Indians. Of the 65 technical experts working in Afghanistan under UN development programs, only three are Western, and the Afghan government has threatened not to renew their contracts.

Perhaps the most crucial changes in Afghan institutions are occurring in the education and legal system, which had been based on Western models.

Dose of Propaganda

According to teachers who fled Afghanistan, the new elementary school texts carry a heavy dose of Soviet propaganda, emphasizing Communist history and slogans. However, no copies of the books have yet appeared in the Afghan refugee communities in Islamabad or New Delhi.

Higher education also is acquiring a Soviet stamp. For instance, the Science Academy of the Soviet Union recently signed an agreement with the Afghan government to exchange scientific information and train Afghan scientists.

The brightest Afghan students no longer are allowed to accept scholarships to Western universities, according to refugee sources, but instead are forced to go to the Soviet Union. Some students were reported to have refused to accept Soviet scholarships, fleeing into exile.

Other trade and aid programs are being run by the Russians' Eastern bloc allies. The East Germans, for instance, are running a police advisory program formerly operated by West Germans.

A radio report a month ago announced that more than 1,000 Afghans would be sent to the Soviet Union for technical training, including a group that will learn driving skills.

For the youngsters, the government of Babrak Karmal has set up pioneer youth camps on the Soviet model, where 100 pupils between 7 and 9 years old from Herat, Kabul and Kandahar were taught how to protect public property.

"The concept is scary," said an Afghan refugee in New Delhi.

A former prosecutor in the Afghan Ministry of Justice reported that the entire Western-oriented Afghan legal system was being changed to match the Soviet one. He said that all appeal courts had been abolished and persons without legal training, some with eighth-grade educations, were being appointed as judges because they had political connections.

During the last week, Kabul radio reported that two large delegations of Afghan lawyers and judges traveled to the Soviet Union "to get insight into the Soviet judicial system." Deputy Premier and Justice Minister Rashid Arian told a delegation on Feb. 19 that they should use every moment of their trip to learn the Soviet legal techniques.

According to an exile source in New Delhi, the first sign of a deliberate policy of Sovietization in Afghanistan came in the fall when Moscow announced that it was stringing electric power lines from the Soviet Union to Afghan cities because it would be too expensive for the Afghan government to set up its own power-generating facilities.

Reports are given almost daily of a new Soviet-Afghan trade or aid agreement, further tying the Afghan economy to the Soviet Union. Last year, according to Kabul radio, trade between the countries totaled $670 million, and this year that amount is expected to increase to $2 billion.

Uncertainty, Criticism Muddle Future of Radio Free Europe

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — The mysterious ub explosion at the headquarof Radio Free Europe-Radio erty on Feb. 21 was the first sical attack in the 31-year his- of the stations, but the sta- s' greatest fears now center on ertainty about their independe, orientation and quality.

n recent months, the stations e been troubled by controver- over financing and programg. Soviet dissidents have called broadcasts of one of them, Ra- Liberty, amateurish and mmanaged. And now there is cern both at their headquarters l in Washington that the gan administration may atpt to use the stations as an inment for applying tougher, i-Soviet policies worldwide.

tation officials said last week t they specifically feared a shift emphasis of news broadcasts, tures and commentaries from present approach, which offils in Munich say they try to p even-handed and generally ective. If the stations adopt at President Glenn Fergusson led a less cautious and more dited tone, some of the 1,664 staff mbers have said they would it.

However, prospects for a new l tougher anti-Soviet line affect- the slant of programs were n as dim both by knowledge- e officials in Washington and Mr. Ferguson.

"We have had no sign that there uld be any change in the way operate," he said. Mr. Ferguson, the former U.S. ambassador Kenya, took over direction of stations in July, 1978, after ding the University of Conticut for five years.

Broadcasts by the outlets have continued despite some formidable obstacles, including the estimated $2 million damage to the headquarters building caused by the bombing.

Attacks in the Soviet press have been intensified in recent months and electronic jamming is continuing — with spotty results — in every Soviet-bloc country except Hungary and Romania.

Continuing virtually around-the-clock in 21 languages, the broadcasts reach a weekly audience estimated by the stations at roughly 35 million people in Eastern Europe and 14 million in the Soviet Union.

Staffers fear facility will again be used for U.S. propaganda.

A Washington-based official, who works closely with the stations, said he was convinced that "there should be considerable resistance here to any attempt to turn these radios into strident, blow-horns-of-Jericho operations — the way they were 25 years ago."

Up until 1971, the stations were run and financed by the CIA. And the approach to the broadcasts then contrasted sharply with the current one.

East European dissidents still bitterly blame the CIA for the role the stations played during the Hungarian revolt in 1956, when on at least one occasion they inaccurately reported that the United States was preparing to aid Hungarians battling Soviet troops.

"We have been absolved from inciting revolt, but everything being said in those days of brinkmanship was the antithesis of detente," Mr. Ferguson said. He emphasized that such reporting would violate current rules and guidelines.

The guidelines were drawn up in 1976 as the two stations were merged into their present form — a nonprofit corporation funded and supervised by Congress. The guidelines prohibit suggesting that the West might intervene military in any area covered by the broadcasts.

Broadcast Guidelines

The guidelines also rule out emotionalism, stridency and belligerency, and recommend programs to "calm moods in tense situations."

Currently that is what the stations are doing, notably with regard to Poland. "Twenty-four hours, calmly and objectively — like the BBC and VOA — we emphasize all the news we can get and verify about Poland and the same goes for the other areas," said a newscaster while preparing a daily program.

"Two days ago, in a restrained manner, and relying on Western wire services and official Polish reports, we flashed Poland the agreements between the government and the students — eight hours ahead of the official radio there," he said.

In a similar spirit, Radio Liberty was beaming regular news and analysis of the 26th Soviet Party Congress under way in Moscow. "We are trying to tell Soviets in their own languages — the station broadcasts in 15 of the languages spoken in the Soviet Union — about what is going on without

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

INSIDE

W. Germany Records Sharp Trade Drop

West Germany's January trade deficit was the worst on record since at least 1950. Analysts said the statistics were worse than their most pessimistic expectations. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Tips on the Art of Tipping

How to tip? Discreetly. But how much, when and to whom, exactly? Some surprising tips from the experts — concierges, bartenders, maitres d'hotel, doormen, cab drivers and maids. Page 7W.

COMING MONDAY

A Rare Point of View

Mitsuko Shimomura has achieved a lonely prominence: She is believed to be the only woman ever to become a foreign correspondent for a Japanese newspaper. The whispers from Tokyo ("Why isn't she home with her husband?") have followed her to New York, her base for some tough reporting on American business. An interview, on Monday's back page.

Gunmen Hijack Helicopter, Free 2 From High-Security French Jail

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two men armed with pistols and a hand grenade hijacked a helicopter Friday and forced the pilot to pluck two inmates from the courtyard of a high-security prison near Paris before escaping with police helicopters in pursuit, authorities said.

Prison officials said that the helicopter landed in the yard of Fleury-Merogis Prison near Evry, apparently during the convicts' morning exercises, and picked up Gerard Dupre, 33, and Daniel Beaumont, 40.

Mr. Dupre is regarded as one of France's most dangerous criminals, officials said. He is suspected of a series of a holdups, some involving hostages. He was arrested on Jan. 7 while allegedly preparing a holdup at the Paris Gare du Nord railroad station, authorities said. There were no immediate details on Mr. Beaumont.

The helicopter set Mr. Dupre, Mr. Beaumont and the two hijackers down on a sports field on the edge of Paris, and the pilot then flew the craft back to its base. The inmates and the gunmen apparently escaped from the field.

The two men who organized the escape had rented helicopters twice in the past two weeks to take passengers to Orleans, according to a spokesman for Helicap, a helicopter rental company. The men said that the run on Friday would be for the same purpose, but 10 minutes after they took off, they pulled out pistols and a hand grenade, the spokesman said. They falsely told the pilot that his wife and daughter were being held hostage and forced him to carry out the escape.

Anti-Coup Marches Proceed Despite 4 Bombings in Madrid

United Press International

MADRID — Undeterred by four bomb explosions along their route, more than 1 million Spaniards marched through Madrid Friday night to protest the unsuccessful military coup last Monday.

At least four small bombs exploded on the march route, sending hundreds of people running in panic but causing no injuries.

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards also turned out for similar demonstrations in other cities, including Seville, Cordoba, Zaragoza, Oviedo, Burgos and Leon.

Political sources said that King Juan Carlos, who was credited with thwarting the rightist coup, tried to have the Madrid march canceled for fear that it would lead to extremist clashes and provoke the army into new rebellion.

In the Basque city of San Sebastian, police fired rubber bullets and tear gas to break up an anti-coup demonstration because the marchers allegedly were carrying unauthorized banners.

Leaders of all parliamentary political parties except the neo-Fascist New Force Party marched at the head of the Madrid demonstration in a rare show of unity.

City police estimated that 1.2 million people turned out for the demonstration, billed as showing support for "liberty, democracy and the constitution."

The crowds shouted "Liberty! Liberty!" "Long live the king! Long live democracy!" and "*No pasaran*!" (They shall not pass!) — the battle cry of the defenders of Madrid against Franco's forces in the 1936-1939 civil war.

In Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city, police reported 220,000 marchers, and in Valencia, where a rightist general had sent his tanks into the streets the day of the coup attempt, police reported 350,000 demonstrators in the streets.

The nationwide rallies were the biggest street demonstrations backing democracy since Franco's death five years ago.

In Madrid, police bomb experts and security forces fanned out along the marchers' route, fearing attacks by neo-Fascists angered over the failure of the attempt to return Franco-style dictatorship to Spain.

Just before the demonstration began, four bombs exploded near the Cortes, where the Cabinet and about 350 deputies were taken hostage by Civil Guards at the start of the attempted coup.

Rightist terrorists sympathetic to the military rebels claimed responsibility for the explosions in a telephone call to the Spanish news agency EFE.

Three of the bombs were planted in trash cans near the Prado museum and damaged nearby cars. A fourth exploded under a car, wrecking it.

Newspapers donated entire pages for advertisements that urged popular rejection of "the very grave events" Monday and Tuesday.

Three generals, including former deputy chief-of-staff Gen. Alfonso Armada, and 24 colonels and other officers have been arrested for planning or supporting the coup.

Gen. Luis Torres Rojas, former commander of Madrid's armored division, and Col. Jose Ignacio San Martin, Gen. Rojas' intelligence chief, were among those arrested. A fourth general, Jose Leon Pizarro, was dismissed as commander of the 3d Mechanized Division.

Hours before the marchers took to the streets, rightist guerrillas, who assassinated 21 persons last year, made their first attack of 1981 in the northern Basque country, shooting and seriously wounding a leftist bar owner.

Plots Against Suarez

MADRID (AP) — Former Premier Adolfo Suarez learned of rightist military plotting to overthrow his centrist government early in January and resigned Jan. 29 in the hope that it would keep the plotters from attempting a coup, the independent newspaper El Pais said Friday.

The report could not be confirmed independently but an El Pais senior editor said that the paper stood by the article. Mr. Suarez left Madrid for a vacation Thursday immediately after Mr. Calvo Sotelo was sworn in.

El Pais said that Mr. Suarez learned that ultra-rightist civilians and military officers opposing his government began plotting in December. The Madrid newspaper did not report when Mr. Suarez notified the king of his resignation, but did note that the monarch called for the armed forces to remain united and stay out of politics in a speech on Jan. 6.

UPI

Jose Leon Pizarro

AP

Luis Torres Rojas

AP

Jose Ignacio San Martin

U.S. Moves Ahead on Arms Sales to Saudis, Israelis

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has moved to overcome opposition to its planned sale of sophisticated aircraft equipment to Saudi Arabia by assuring Congress that the United States will compensate Israel by enabling it to purchase 10 more F-15s.

Details of the F-15 deal were presented Thursday by James F. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, at a closed-door briefing for members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate committee, said the Reagan administration had made no final decision before consulting Congress. But he indicated that he expects little change in plans for the sale.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D-N.Y., emerged from the briefing to declare that "almost every member of the committee has expressed serious reservations, if not outright opposition" to the Israel-Saudi Arabia arms package. "Apparently the decision has been made and will be announced very soon," he said.

Rep. Rosenthal, one of Israel's most outspoken supporters in Congress, said the administration wanted to meet a Saudi request for advanced equipment to boost the operational range of 60 F-15 jets that Saudi Arabia has ordered from the United States. He said the package would include "Sidewinders [air-to-air missiles], bomb racks, fuel tanks — the whole show."

In an attempt to balance the deal, he said, Israel would be provided with $600 million in preferential financing to purchase 10 more F-15s for its own air force. Israel had earlier ordered 40 of the jets.

The New York Times had reported earlier that the administration would propose to sell 15 additional fighters to Israel, which has objected repeatedly to the Saudi deal.

Congressional sources said loans to finance the purchase of additional planes would be provided at 12-percent annual interest, making it difficult for Israel to afford the jets. With inflation running at more than 130 percent annually, the country has severe budget problems.

[The United States also is expected to remove restrictions on using U.S.-made components in Kfir jets that are sold to Third World countries and to give Israel "enhanced early warning capability" to guard it against possible attack by the Saudi jets, The Washington Post reported.

[It was not immediately clear what this enhanced capability will involve. Even if the United States were willing to sell them, Israel cannot afford to buy the sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes. It is likelier that the United States will offer more modest help, such as increased ground radar or a greater sharing of U.S. intelligence information, the Post said.]

Rep. Rosenthal contended that, with the Saudis, "we're seeing the exact same scenario that we saw in Iran — dumping a vast amount of highly sophisticated American equipment into an area where the stability of the government is highly unpredictable."

Overall, he said, "what we're doing is increasing the scale of the balance of military terror in the area."

Sen. Percy said that he is convinced the administration has provided enough assurance that the Saudi jets could not be used against Israel. "I do not perceive that a basic change of direction has been asked for," he said.

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said some Senate Democrats are not sure of that, and said he hopes the administration will weigh their concern.

Earlier Thursday, administration officials went before a House subcommittee to defend their proposal for $2.18 billion in aid to Israel in fiscal 1982. Administration officials argued that it was necessary to help counter "aggressive Soviet expansionist policies" in the Middle East.

The proposed aid package includes $785 million in economic assistance and $1.4 billion in military aid. The administration is also requesting about $600 million in to help Israel build new bases for forces being withdrawn from Sinai.

Begin, in West Bank, Vows To Build More Settlements

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, making his first visit to the West Bank settlements since 1977, said Friday that he had fulfilled his promises to build many Jewish communities in the occupied territories, and pledged to continue the settlement program.

Amid extraordinary security, Mr. Begin and three of his Cabinet ministers drove through the West Bank for five hours, visiting four settlements and reassuring their inhabitants that the Likud government will not abandon its commitment to populate the territories captured by Israel in 1967 with thousands more Jews. Currently, there are about 18,000 Israeli settlers in 72 West Bank settlements.

Although presented as a fact-finding tour for the Cabinet, the trip clearly was the opening shot of the re-election campaign issue on which Mr. Begin is expected to concentrate most of his attention — the future status of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip. Israel will hold a general election June 30.

Symbolic of Promises

The opposition Labor Party has committed itself to a platform of territorial compromise with Jordan, offering to yield most of the West Bank in exchange for peace and the right to maintain outposts in the strategic Jordan valley.

Although he spoke only infrequently during Friday's tour, saying little of substance, Mr. Begin's itinerary and the places where he chose to be filmed by Israeli television cameras appeared intended to be symbolic of promises made four years ago when he began seeking the support of the ultranationalist Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful) and other settlement groups. Only three foreign newsmen accompanied Mr. Begin, whose route was kept a closely-guarded secret.

The prime minister visited Keddumim, site of the original Elon Moreh settlement, where in 1977 he made his controversial pledge that "there will be many more Elon Morehs." The statement prompted anxious responses from U.S. officials, who regarded settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace, and from the defeated Labor Party, which had avoided building Israeli outposts in areas of the Samarian hills densely populated by Arabs.

Speaking to Keddumim settlement leaders, Mr. Begin referred obliquely to his 1977 pledge, saying, "I have kept my promise to build many settlements," and he vowed to continue.

Three Keddumim leaders criticized the government for not doing enough to settle the West Bank. One of them, Daniella Weiss, invoked Israel's return of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt, saying that "the land of Israel has parts to its body, and one of these is the Sinai. When something goes wrong with one part, then the other parts will be effected."

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's aggressive settlement policy, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg interrupted, urging the disgruntled settlers to consider the "positive" aspects of the settlement program.

Mr. Begin's 20-car motorcade sped over the twisting, narrow roads through the Samarian hills, led and trailed by several army command vehicles filled with soldiers and border policemen. Traffic was diverted from the motorcade route, and army troops were positioned at possible trouble spots and atop some Arab houses along the way.

As the motorcade entered Nablus, the center of Palestinian nationalist militancy in the West Bank, it speeded up noticeably, approaching 60 miles per hour as it raced through the nearly deserted main street.

Small knots of Arabs stood at some intersections and stared sullenly at the distinctive, large U.S. sedan in which Mr. Begin rode, but there were no signs of protest.

Begin's Bloc Trails 2 Others in Survey

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc trailed both the Labor Party and a new political grouping headed by former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an opinion poll published on Friday.

The poll published in the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth showed that 36 percent of those polled were still undecided about whom they would support in the June 30 national elections. Twenty-seven percent said that they would vote for the Labor Party, led by Shimon Peres. Mr. Begin's bloc drew 12 percent but, for the first time, the results showed that the Dayan party has the potential to surpass the Likud with 14 percent.

Prime Minister Begin shook hands with children who greeted him in Keddumim.

3 British Missionaries Finally Leave Iran

United Press International

ATHENS — Three British missionaries who spent six months in an Iranian prison accused of being spies finally flew to freedom on their third attempt Friday, escorted by an envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury who negotiated their release.

But a fourth Briton, businessman Andrew Pyke, 57, remained in Iran to face charges of espionage and embezzlement.

The three Anglican missionaries — Jean Waddell, 58, Dr. John Coleman, 57, and his wife, Audrey Coleman, 56 — were the first passengers off an Iran Air flight from Tehran when it landed at Athens airport.

Greek police and security guards kept them isolated from waiting reporters and photographers until the missionaries were driven away in two waiting limousines.

Forged Documents

Dr. Terrance Waite, who spent more than three weeks in Iran negotiating the release as a special envoy of Archbishop Robert Runcie, was with them. A spokesman for the archbishop's office in England said that they would spend the night in Athens and fly to London on Saturday.

The three missionaries were arrested in August and accused of being spies. They were ordered released last week when Iranian authorities said that the documents that led to their arrest had been forged.

Twice this week the Britons got as far as Tehran's Mehrabad airport without managing to leave.

On Wednesday, authorities said that there were problems with travel documents. On Thursday, airport officials said that the Britons arrived too late to catch their flight.

Applause at Synod

LONDON (AP) — Anglican leaders meeting in General Synod broke into prolonged applause when Archbishop Runcie announced that the missionaries finally had departed.

The British Foreign Office, describing the release as "good news," added that Britain and Iran could not have normal relations as long as Mr. Pyke remained imprisoned.

Iran Regime Assailed

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Former Premier Mehdi Bazargan has accused Iran's clerically dominated government of exercising a monopoly of political power and said that his own moderate opposition had been treated as dissidents were under the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Mr. Bazargan, 73, who for nine months in 1979 headed Iran's first government after the departure of the shah, was addressing a public meeting of his supporters Thursday in Tehran's soccer stadium.

It was the first legal mass rally by an opposition group since the Islamic Republican Party took power in November, 1979. About 20,000 people attended, including several hundred Islamic party supporters who heckled the former premier.

He told the crowd: "Some people tell us not to criticize the authorities because there is a war going on or because other countries will exploit the situation. But it is the reasoning of dictatorial regimes to stop people criticizing under such pretexts. Such excuses were used by the shah's regime."

Also Thursday, a group of 133 dissident Iranian intellectuals made new allegations of repression and torture against Iran's Islamic authorities.

The statement, circulated covertly in the capital and distributed to foreign correspondents, reiterated much of the bitter criticism of Islamic rule made 10 days ago in an open letter signed by 38 intellectuals. But this statement was more explicit on the subject of torture.

"Once again, the nightmare of torture haunts our society," it said. "Once more, the torture rack has been erected, chains and lashes and cable-whips have been prepared, and the political prisoners of Iran have been deprived of their basic human rights."

Russia Assails U.S. Over Trade Decline

(Continued from Page 1)

dim Zagladin told a news conference.

He said that Mr. Brezhnev's proposals were in "a consistent line" with previous Soviet statements supporting East-West detente. "There can be no question of a reversal," he added. "We preserve our principles but we also try to come up with something new."

Mr. Zagladin apparently was referring to the comment by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. that Mr. Brezhnev's willingness to reopen the strategic arms talks "may be the first dividend of the Reagan administration." The Tennessee Republican said he thought "the clear and unambiguous signals that are being sent by President Reagan and Secretary of State [Alexander] Haig have had their impact."

Mr. Reagan, who initially called the summit proposal interesting, said in Washington Thursday that he and visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed the plan needs to be carefully studied. "We certainly have an interest in pursuing a serious, constructive dialogue with the Soviets," Mr. Reagan said.

Grain Accord

MOSCOW (WP) — A senior Kremlin spokesman said Friday that Moscow is interested in negotiating a new grain agreement with the United States, but he bitterly denied that the grain embargo has exacerbated the Soviet Union's deepening food supply problems.

"We are interested in trading with the United States," declared Leonid M. Zamyatin when asked at a press briefing on Soviet economic plans if Moscow will seek to renew the five-year grain agreement that expires this fall.

Mr. Zamyatin, chief of the Central Committee's international information department, said the Carter administration's grain embargo in retaliation for the Afghanistan invasion had no effect on the country's food stocks. "They talk too much in the West that we are hungry in the Soviet Union," he declared. "We can never be blockaded."

Italian Address

MOSCOW (AP) — A representative of Italy's independent-minded Communist Party told a Moscow audience Friday that a solution to the Afghan crisis should provide for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, Italian sources reported. He also declared that the people of Poland deserve "total respect" for their independence and autonomy.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, the party's foreign affairs expert and leader of the Italian delegation to the Soviet party congress, spoke to a meeting of Moscow Communists after failing to receive an invitation to address the full congress.

Zimbabwe Captures 40

Reuters

SALISBURY — Zimbabwean troops have captured 40 armed guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement in the eastern border region of Zimbabwe, Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state for state security, said Friday. The announcement was made at the end of a visit by a Mozambican military delegation.

Taiwan Defection Report

Reuters

PEKING — Yu Shanjun, 45, a Harvard-educated professor of physics in Taiwan, has defected to China, according to the Chinese People's Daily.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Iraqi Diplomats Assassinated in Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Two Iraqi diplomats were shot dead here Friday after a midday automobile chase, police said. A Lebanese bystander was wounded.

The unidentified gunmen sped away from the scene. Iraqi Embassy accountant Mohammed Khodair died instantly in the car and his assistant, Kamel Abbas, died at a hospital less than an hour later, police said. The two victims carried diplomatic passports, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The Iraqi Embassy in Beirut has been the target of frequent attacks since the Iranian-Iraqi war broke out.

Peking Recalls Envoy Over Dutch Sub Sale

The Associated Press

PEKING — China, calling the proposed sale of two Dutch submarines to Taiwan grave interference in China's affairs, said Friday it was recalling its ambassador from The Hague immediately, and asked for recall of the Dutch ambassador here.

"It must be pointed out that the distressing development of Sino-Dutch relations to the present status is entirely the making of the Dutch government, which must be held fully responsible for the retrogression of Sino-Dutch relations," said a Foreign Ministry note to the Dutch Embassy in Peking.

In Amsterdam, Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw said that the Netherlands would recall its ambassador from Peking next week. Mr. van der Klaauw expressed his deep regret at the course of events.

Islamic Mission to Seek End to Gulf Conflict

Reuters

TEHRAN — On the eve of an Islamic mission to end the Gulf war, Iran said Friday that its forces held the initiative in the battlefield and reiterated that it would not talk peace unless Iraq's army withdrew.

Leaders of seven Islamic countries and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat were due in Tehran Saturday in the latest effort to end the war between two of the world's largest oil exporters.

Diplomats said they saw little chance of the mission succeeding where a string of others had failed, as long as Iraqi troops were occupying Iranian territory. The mission was set up by the Islamic summit meeting in Saudi Arabia and includes the presidents of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Guinea; the premier of Turkey; and high-ranking officials from Gambia, Senegal and Malaysia.

Forlani Wins Confidence Votes on Economy

The Associated Press

ROME — Premier Arnaldo Forlani's coalition government won three votes of confidence on its economic package in Parliament Friday and was scheduled to face three more Saturday.

Mr. Forlani asked for the unusually high number of votes of confidence to force potential defectors from his 4-month-old coalition to vote with the government or risk a new political crisis. A week ago, Mr. Forlani lost six times in votes on the economic package that were not votes of confidence.

The Chamber of Deputies Friday approved a rise in the minimum national monthly pension for employed workers of 1,500 lire ($1.50) to 188,250 lire ($188.25). It then rejected a Communist amendment that would also raise pensions for self-employed workers. A third vote endorsed the final text of the pension bill.

Bhutto Widow Returns Home After Detention

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Nusrat Bhutto, widow of Pakistan's executed prime minister, returned home to Karachi Friday after being detained for several hours in Lahore and banned from Pakistan's politically sensitive Punjab province.

To evade police restrictions on her movements she had disguised herself in an ankle-length veil and taken a small child with her when she travelled on an overnight train to Lahore to attend a clandestine meeting of opposition leaders seeking to end martial law.

The ranks of the opposition parties have been thinned by widespread arrests in the last few days as the military government of President Mohammed Zia ul-haq clamps down on political unrest.

Quake Damage Called Serious at Parthenon

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Archaeologists Friday reported significant earthquake damage to the Parthenon temple atop the Acropolis, symbol for 2,500 years of the glory of Greece.

The ancient marble columns, which have survived fire, invasion and air pollution erosion over the centuries, received cracks that experts described as serious although barely noticeable to the naked eye.

The cause of the damage was an earthquake measuring 6.6 on the Richter scale that struck Greece Tuesday night. It was followed by 652 aftershocks in 24 hours from an epicenter in the Gulf of Corinth, 60 miles southwest of Athens.

The Acropolis, a 510-foot hill which dominates Athens, is the site of both the Parthenon and another temple, the Erechtheum, which is famous for the Karyatids. These six marble statues of maidens clad in long Ionic tunics were saved from probable earthquake damage as a result of another threat — continuing erosion from air pollution. The five-ton statues were removed from the Porch of the Maidens last August and put into storage.

Europeans Upset Over NASA Cuts

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European Space Agency has asked its 11 member governments to protest the Reagan administration's unilateral abandonment of a joint U.S.-European space project, which could threaten emerging transatlantic cooperation in the space field generally, ESA and U.S. space officials said Friday.

The shelving stemmed from a recent decision by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to cut $500 million in its overall budget for fiscal 1982. The cut was ordered by White House planners.

The project, one of several joint scientific space missions scheduled for 1983, calls for U.S. and European spaceships to fly over the north and south poles of the sun, officials of the Paris-based ESA said.

ESA officials said that half of the project's $150-million budget has already been committed to developing its solar craft and involves scientists from 17 institutes in the member countries.

The mission is viewed as highly important for Europe's fledgling space research, since it represents ESA's first deep space mission into unexplored space territory.

The agency's immediate goal is to pressure Washington through diplomatic channels in hopes that the cut will be restored before March 10, the date that the proposed Reagan administration's 1981 budget will be presented to Congress.

"The agency feels that, if action is taken at a top level and within the next few days, there remains a good chance that the project will be fully restored within NASA," an ESA official said.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in Paris said that some form of protest or "expressions of concern" would be transmitted the the State Department next week, possibly on a joint basis. But the sources said that the language and manner of the approach had not yet been decided.

U.S. government officials Friday rated the chances of the protest's success at virtually zero. "With budget cuts taking place as they are, we will be lucky to keep what we have now," a space official said.

Not affected by the move are a second scientific mission involving the joint launching of a space telescope and the first test flight of the European Spacelab, a manned laboratory designed to ride aboard an orbiting U.S. Space Shuttle. Both are scheduled for 1983, ESA and NASA officials said.

Lustiger Enthroned As Paris Archbishop

Reuters

PARIS — The Most Rev. Jean Marie Aron Lustiger, who was born a Jew and converted to Catholicism, was enthroned Friday as archbishop of Paris.

Archbishop Lustiger, 54, assumed the post during a special Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral attended by a large crowd including Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Student Strike in Poland Settled as Truce Continues

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — A strike by students at a teachers training college in northern Poland was settled Friday after local authorities met demands for better accommodations by 1983.

The two-day strike in the town of Olsztyn, in which about 450 students took over the rector's offices, broke a weeklong respite from unrest in the nation. But it appeared to be only a minor incident that in no way threatened the 90-day truce between the government and unions.

The Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, returned to Poland Thursday from Moscow and told a meeting of factory workers that the Polish authorities' commitment to resolving conflicts through political channels had been appreciated by delegates at the congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Participants in the congress took a great interest in Polish issues," Mr. Kania said. "This interest is marked with appreciation for the Polish United Workers [Communist] Party for staving off social conflict by political means only."

Polish Party Congress

The Polish Communist Party is itself preparing for a national congress but has not yet been able to announce a date because of continuing unrest within its own ranks. Many party branches are demanding free elections for the congress, contrary to the Eastern bloc system.

Politburo member Stefan Olszowski said in an interview with the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu Friday that the party was prepared to allow 50 percent of the delegates to be elected. But he added that the party must be a party, and not a debating society. Mr. Olszowski spoke of the dangers of an ideological weakening of the party and of "old revisionist concepts and slogans."

"Our stand is clear," he said. "Reforms, yes — profound and daring if they serve the development of Socialism. Reformism, no."

Discussion also continued on the drafting of a new trade union law. Officials acknowledged Friday that Solidarity and government representatives had failed to agree on the issue of an independent farmers' union.

Trybuna Ludu Friday also accused the editors of a newspaper produced by Solidarity of "arrogance, cheap demagoguery, fanning up disquiet and political blindness."

The attack on Jednosc, a weekly sold in the northwest region, was presented as a warning to the union to tone down some of its language before it begins publishing a national newspaper.

Extension, Talks on Loans

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States has given Poland an extension on $88 million in repayments of loans, while banking sources said that Polish bank officials will meet with international bankers next week to discuss the refinancing of some of the country's debts.

On Thursday, the State Department announced the repayment extension on the loans and interests that were due to be repaid by March 1. No new date was given for payment.

A delegation from the Polish state bank for foreign trade, Bank Handlowy, will meet in London with about 100 international bankers next Thursday on rescheduling payment on the commercial share of Poland's $25-billion debt. Bankers said the meeting would be largely exploratory, but a senior officer for a U.S. bank said, "We can't just have an exploratory meeting that doesn't produce anything ... I think we have to do a once-and-for-all restructuring."

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emocrats Counter Reagan Economic Plan

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

SHINGTON — Democratic ers of the Joint Economic ittee of Congress, taking issue with President n's economic program, are *for more moderate mone-* d budget policies.

Democratic contingent, d by Rep. Henry S. Reuss of nsin, the committee chair- called Thursday for more sis on structural changes, s job training, in what the described as an alternative Reagan program.

r two years of bipartisan ent, committee Democrats epublicans, evenly divided 18-member body, have split ked out distinctly different ns that mirror the debate conomic policy in Washing-

split represents in part an by committee Democrats to reassume their role as a center for alternative economic thinking during Republican presidencies, even though Republican control of the Senate has erased the committee's Democratic majority.

The Democratic prescription consists of more liberal growth of money supply and credit, smaller tax cuts aimed at middle-income Americans, and structural changes, including *standby* wage and price control authority. For their part, the committee Republicans have offered a program identical to Mr. Reagan's.

'Blind Pursuit'

"We have learned from our mistakes in the past," Rep. Reuss said. "We've given up blind pursuit of Keynesian demand acceleration," he added, referring to earlier Democratic emphasis on reducing un*employment* by stimulating the economy.

For the last two years, consensus was fashioned on the committee by Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Texas, who advocated a "supply-side" conservatism aimed at increasing investment and holding down budget deficits. The Bentsen view, Rep. Reuss said, was import*ant in depriving "demand-side"* economics of "an undeserved primacy."

The Reagan administration has *added unwavering control of the* money supply and major tax cuts for individuals to its definition of supply-side economics.

"The difference now is that supply-side economics has been kidnapped by this new group of eccentrics that believes that the bigger the deficit, the more you fight inflation," Rep. Reuss charged.

Whether Rep. Reuss and his Democratic colleagues will function as their party's economic leaders remains to be seen. But the views in the committee's annual report could represent at least a starting point as Democrats seek to develop an alternative to Mr. Reagan's economic policy. Among the points made in the report are the following:

- Monetary policy should be moderately restrained, but the Federal Reserve Board should avoid tightening that would unnecessarily damage the economy.
- Budget policy should be one of moderate restraint, which would be designed "to exert a slow braking force on our rate of inflation." Tax reduction should be aimed at liberalizing business depreciation to increase investment and offsetting 1981 payroll tax increases.
- *Income distribution* should not be worsened, as it would be under the Reagan program.
- Standby wage and price control authority should be put in place but invoked only as part of the comprehensive anti-inflation strategy advocated by the committee Democrats.

"The hallmark of our program is moderation in monetary and fiscal policies and heavy emphasis on structural reform," said Rep. Reuss. "The administration's program does not sufficiently recognize the structural nature of our problem of investment, jobs and prices." *The structural reforms* sought by the Democrats would range from job training to increased capital investment by gov*ernment.*

Administration spokesmen lashed back at the committee Democrats. In an unrelated briefing Thursday morning, Donald T. Regan, secretary of the Treasury, said: "I just point to the past record of these same people and their tax cuts and the mess it's gotten us into."

Debt Collection

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration is planning an "accelerated debt collection" *program to reclaim more* than $1 billion in delinquent loans to students, farmers and clients of the Small Business Administration.

White House sources said that President Reagan would announce the program, which would force payment through financial penalties and court claims, on March 10, in the second major budget message of his administration.

United Press International

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took a pen from Rep. Clement J. Zablocki to sign the congressional guest register as she visited leaders of House and Senate in Washington.

Thatcher Cautions U.S. on Soviet Offer

United Press International

WASHINGTON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, *stressing that Soviet troops are* still marching in Afghanistan, urged President Reagan Friday not to "dash into a reply" to the Kremlin proposal for a summit meeting.

In appearances on two network news programs, Mrs. Thatcher also expressed caution about outside interference in El Salvador, where she said the most important allied goal should be to stop the flow of arms to leftist guerrillas.

In a speech at Georgetown University where she received an honorary degree on the second full day of her visit, Mrs. Thatcher offered a plan for the economic recovery of the Western democracies.

It called for restoring the soundness of Western currency, especially the dollar, by tightening the money supply; telling people they must adjust to a period of austerity; allowing national and international trade to flow more freely by reducing government intervention; and reducing Western dependence on imported oil.

Asked about Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposal for a superpower summit, Mrs. Thatcher said that Mr. Reagan should consider every aspect of the Soviet leader's lengthy and detailed speech before replying. "That takes an immense amount of time," she said.

She said summit meetings should be held *comparatively* occasionally. "The whole world somehow expects some new philosopher's stone to emerge from them which will solve all problems," she said. "Life isn't like that. It's very, very careful negotiations. I think it would be a great mistake to dash into a reply."

Asked whether she saw signs of conciliation in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, Mrs. Thatcher replied: "It was indeed a very, very carefully prepared speech — but it was not followed by withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan. It would have been wonderful if it had been."

On the situation in El Salvador, she said that the United States has presented "very powerful evidence indeed" of arms shipments to leftist guerrillas from world Communist governments. Asked about possible U.S. reaction, she replied:

"This, again, is an internal matter. Usually the essential thing is that the rest of us keep out under those circumstances. What's most important is that the source of arms going to those guerrillas should cease."

Asked whether El Salvador should be a symbol of Western de*termination to check Communist* influence, Mrs. Thatcher replied:

"I'm not quite sure who is making it a symbol. You have in fact some terrible things going on *there, really dreadful.* It's not for us necessarily to get involved. I do think it's for us to point out where the arms are coming from. The proper and right approach is for them to sort out their own future in their own way, unhindered by outside interference, unhindered by weapons supplied to the guerrillas."

In the speech at Georgetown University, Mrs. Thatcher said she was impressed with the "striking *similarity" between her economic* ideas and those of President Reagan.

Using "economic freedom" as her theme, Mrs. Thatcher said that government intervention in wage and price controls had been ineffective because it destroyed incentives and that government interference had brought permanent inflation to industrial democracies.

Reagan Rejects Commission Proposal r Taxation of Social Security Benefits

From Agency Dispatches

HINGTON — President *has rejected a presidential* sion's proposal for taxing Security benefits of future hat was part of a series of *changes recommended in* t's retirement policies.

resident's Commission on Policy, completing 30 t study and hearings, also Thursday that all Ameri- enrolled in mandatory, paid pension systems to *t Social Security* and t the Social Security re- age be raised over a peri- ars from 65 to 68.

Reagan's reaction to the call ng Social Security benefits ick. It took him "40 sec- o reject the idea, said Da- sperl, a White House press man. "The president's exact were, 'No, they paid taxes money when they sent it r. Prosperi said.

proposal also was immedi- tacked by some members gress as "repugnant" and ning."

Claude Pepper, D-Fla., who is 80, said the proposed age-eligibility change "would affect workers ... too soon for them to adjust their retirement plans. I'm reluctant to tell people, 'You're going to be denied the benefits I'm *entitled to in my lifetime.'"*

Details of many of the proposals made Thursday had been reported previously, but not all the recom*mendations that reportedly had* been under consideration were contained in the final report.

In the report, the commission *said that Congress should require* all businesses to set aside 3 percent of their payroll for investment in pensions. Workers would be covered after just *one year*, and *could* carry their pension rights with them from job to job, contrary to current laws.

Future Generations

The commission noted that millions of retired Americans are living in poverty because they depend on Social Security income alone — with the average annual payment now at $2,700 for individuals and $5,500 for couples — and only 20 percent receive private pension payments.

The Social Security tax increase scheduled for 1985 should be moved up to next Jan. 1 to help ease the system's short-run financial crisis, the commission suggested. To ease the added fiscal strain, *individuals should be permitted to* take a deduction in their income taxes for the Social Security payments, a tax break that would save *them $25 billion, the commission* said.

"Unless deliberate action is taken in the next several years, future *pension promises will be broken,"* the commission report warned. "Conflict among future generations of workers and retirees may *increase if present conditions are* allowed to persist."

Karen Ferguson, director of the Pension Rights Center, said the commission failed to deal with several pressing issues, such as the problems of workers now enrolled in pension plans who do not stay the 10 years needed to guarantee a pension, the erosion of income for workers receiving fixed-amount private pensions and the problems of widows not entitled to a survivor's pension because their husbands died before the age of 55.

State Department Rejects Envoy's El Salvador View

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Ambassador Robert White's charge that increased U.S. military aid to *El Salvador is playing into the* hands of rightist forces has been disavowed by the State Department in a way that indicates the *Reagan administration plans to* force Mr. White out of the Foreign Service.

Department spokesman William Dyess, *disputing Mr. White's testi*mony Wednesday before a House subcommittee, pointedly noted Thursday that he could not recall another instance in his 20-year diplomatic career when a senior Foreign Service officer had disagreed publicly with the policy of the administration in office.

Mr. White was summarily dismissed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after 11 months as ambassador to El Salvador. Washington sources said Thursday that Deane R. Hinton, a veteran Foreign Service officer who was *chief of the State Department's* Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs in the Carter administration, has been picked to be Mr. White's successor. Mr. Hinton previously served in Guatemala and Chile.

News Briefing

In his testimony Wednesday, Mr. White contended that the weakened leftist guerrillas in El Salvador's civil war are not a serious threat and that providing new military equipment will allow rightist-influenced security forces to "assassinate and kill in a totally uncontrolled way."

Questions about Mr. White's charges led to an exchange between Mr. Dyess and reporters at Thursday's State Department news briefing that was characterized by an unusual tone of barely controlled emotion on the part of some questioners.

The nature of the questions showed that President Reagan's decision to make El Salvador a testing-ground for his determination to halt Communist support of insurgent movements remains a highly sensitive issue characterized *by fears that the administration is* prepared to back rightist forces in the Third World.

Some of the questions also centered on whether the isolation and disfavor in which Mr. White now finds himself indicate that the administration will permit no dissent from its policies.

Mr. Dyess, presenting the administration view, said, "There were differences between this administration and Ambassador White ... Where we disagree is where the immediate, principal threat is coming from. He seems to think it is coming from the right. We think it is from the leftist insurgents.

"I understand Ambassador White feels very strongly about the issue. I don't know him personally, but I understand he's somewhat emotional about it, and when a person has very strongly held views, maybe the only thing to do is express them."

Later, Mr. Dyess said his comments about Mr. White's emotion*alism were not intended to be pe*jorative. However, a senior White House official, speaking in a "background" briefing, characterized Mr. White as a "sorehead" and implied that there was no place for him in the conduct of the administration's foreign policy.

On the record, Mr. Dyess would say only that several new assignments had been offered to Mr. White but he had turned them down. The assignments included jobs as an inspector and others below the level of ambassador. Under Foreign Service regulations, if Mr. White refuses what is offered, he will be dropped from the service.

BRIEFS

Congressmen Denounce S. Overseas Tax Policy

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

HINGTON — The cam- o ease the tax burdens of ans abroad showed new life ek as a group of congress- ok to the House floor to de- the current taxation as a arrier to U.S. exports.

by Rep. Bill Archer of Tex- Bill Frenzel, Minn., Rep. L. Rousselot, Calif., Rep. J. Lagomarsino, Calif., and homas Bliley, Va., all Re- ns, took turns in calling for mination or at least a sharp on of U.S. taxation of the income of U.S. citizens They argued that such tax- as doing grave damage to ional economy by making ms and individuals abroad to compete with their for- nterparts.

rt a dozen other Democrat- Republican congressmen statements in the Congres- Record demanding quick by Congress toward the d.

strong *bipartisan con-* that clearly exists already in ss indicates to me that it is e which we cannot postpone nger," *Rep. Archer said.* omestic economy demands e bring to a rapid halt the ng of overseas markets for oducts and services which o much to employment here e."

"strong bipartisan con- " was demonstrated by the at even though the current r is less than 2 months old, re already seven bills before ess that deal with taxation of ans abroad.

They include measures introduced by:

- Rep. Archer, Rep. J.J. Pickle, D-Texas, and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas. This bill would allow Americans living abroad for 11 months a year a $75,000 earned-income exclusion and a deduction for housing costs in excess of $5,500. The exclusion would increase by $5,000 increments yearly until it reaches $95,000 in 1985. The bill has 34 co-sponsors, including a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee.
- Rep. Frenzel. The bill would exempt the earned income of Americans residing abroad for 17 *of 18 months from U.S. income* taxes. The Frenzel bill has 37 co-sponsors.
- Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark. *This would base taxation on a resi*dency test, in effect exempting from U.S. taxation both earned and unearned income — pensions, interest, dividends and capital gains — of those Americans residing abroad 17 of 18 months.
- Sen. John H. Chafee, R-R.I. This bill proposes an exclusion of $50,000 plus 50 percent of the amount exceeding $50,000, as well as a deduction for housing costs above $5,000 a year for those Americans residing abroad 11 of 12 months.
- Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La. The bill would target tax relief at those having "export-related income" or those who live in hardship areas. Those qualifying would be allowed a $50,000 income exclusion that would rise to $65,000 after two consecutive years abroad. They would also be able to deduct housing costs above 16 percent of the base salary *paid an employee* at Grade 14, Step 1 of the federal pay scale (now about $34,700). Those not qualifying would still be *able to claim* the current deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living and home leave.

In addition, Sen. Daniel Patrick *Moynihan, D-N.Y., is expected to* re-introduce a proposal he made late last year that would exclude 80 percent of foreign-source income from U.S. taxation. Aides said that some details remained to be worked out but predicted that the bill would be ready before mid-March.

There is virtual unanimity among senators, members of the House, staffers and observers familiar with the issue that Congress will act to ease the taxes of Americans abroad during this session.

Associated Press

UNIONIST FREED — Brazilian unionist Luiz Inacio da Silva has been released from jail following his conviction for subversion in leading a metalworkers' strike last year. He and 10 other union leaders were freed pending an appeal.

Howard Hanson, 84, Won Pulitzer Prize for Music

United Press International

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Howard Hanson, 84, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, conductor and educator who directed the Eastman School of Music for 40 years, has died.

Mr. Hanson, who retired as Eastman's music director in 1964, was hospitalized last month. He died Thursday night of complications following a short illness, a spokesman for the school said.

A leading representative of the romantic tradition in American music, Mr. Hanson won the Pulitzer Prize in 1944 for his Sympho*ny No. 4, Op. 34.*

Mr. Hanson was born Oct. 28, 1896, in Wahoo, Neb. He studied music at the University of Nebraska and went on to the Institute of Musical Art in New York, which became the Juilliard School of Music.

In 1915, at 20, Mr. Hanson became a professor of theory and composition at the College of the Pacific in San Jose, Calif., and three years later was named dean of its Conservatory of Fine Arts.

In 1921, he won the Prix de Rome of the American Academy.

The composer wrote at least 27 works for orchestra, including seven symphonies. He also composed choral and chamber works and an opera, "Merry Mount," which was performed at the Metropolitan Opera in 1934.

OBITUARIES

Tibor Bartok

WASHINGTON (WP) — Tibor Bartok, 80, for 25 years a producer of overseas programs for the Voice of America before his retirement several years ago, has died at the Washington Hospital Center after a heart attack.

In his long association with VOA, Mr. Bartok, who was born in Budapest, worked for various foreign language divisions of the agency, the last being the Latin American service. He died on Feb. 18.

Dr. David Shakow

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. David Shakow, 80, a psychologist who had served for the last 13 years as scientist emeritus at the National Institute of Mental Health, died Thursday at a Washington hospital.

Democrats Choose New Party Head

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party Friday elected Charles T. Manatt Jr., a millionaire California lawyer and banker, as its new national chairman.

Mr. Manatt was elected by acclamation *after* his only serious challenger, Joseph F. Crangle, former New York state Democratic chairman, withdrew from the race.

Mr. Manatt, 44, who has been the party's finance chairman, succeeds John C. White, the former Texas commissioner of agriculture who was chosen by Jimmy Carter to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee four years ago.

Political Home

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Manatt pledged "to renew this *party from top to bottom for the* challenges of the 1980s and the 1990s."

He pledged to restore the party as the political home for minorities, women and labor. "We alone represent them because we alone have actually sought their support," he said. "We have always needed them; we need them more than ever right now."

Mr. Manatt criticized both Pres*ident Reagan and the Republican*-controlled Senate for their conservative views.

"The Republican leadership *looks backward, not forward* — and as a noted American writer once said, 'You cannot walk backward into the future.' We must organize this party from the grass roots up — not from the top down," Mr. Manatt said. "It is my deep commitment that the DNC exists to elect candidates at every level from city council to the U.S. Senate."

Mr. Manatt is chairman of the board of First Los Angeles Bank, senior partner in his own law firm and was twice Democratic state chairman in California.

During the first day of their winter meeting Thursday, DNC members voted to have a third deputy chairman, a move to ensure that the four top DNC offices would be filled by two men and two women.

17 Lost in Crash Of Military Plane Near Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — A lone helicopter returned to base from a daylong search Friday without finding a trace of 17 military personnel still missing in the crash of a U.S. Air Force plane in the South China Sea that has claimed at least 6 lives.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said military authorities will decide Saturday whether to continue the search.

Twenty-four persons, including 17 U.S. Air Force and Army per*sonnel, three Australians, two New* Zealanders and two Filipinos were aboard the four-engine modified transport when it crashed Thurs*day during a joint amphibious* exercise.

The Navy initially said 16 bodies had been recovered and 7 persons were missing, but later said that only six bodies had been recovered. The Navy said one American was rescued after the crash and was in serious condition. The rest were officially listed as "whereabouts unknown."

1 Killed in Indian Riot

Reuters

NEW DELHI — One person was killed Friday when police fired on rioters in the western state of Gujarat, the Press Trust of India reported. At least 26 have been killed in the state since students began protests last month against *reserving medical school places for* lower castes.

pe Says Link Peking Was ver Broken

The Associated Press

AE — Pope John Paul II re- Friday from a 12-day visit a and said that he did not er the Vatican's diplomatic ns with China as broken.

e Holy See never broke rela- with China. China just ex- our apostolic representa- the pope told reporters l his flight from Alaska. He sked if he would consider ng diplomatic ties with n in order to normalize rela- with the Communist govern- n Peking.

r the Holy See, diplomatic ns do not have the same sig- nce as for other nations," he Asked again if he would ties with Taiwan, the pope "It is also a moral problem."

Vatican is one of the few that maintains diplomatic ns with Taiwan.

ring his visit to Manila last the 60-year-old pontiff is- t appeal for a rapprochement China.

th African Sentenced

The Associated Press

ERKSDORP, South Africa young white army officer was nced Friday to 15 years in for killing a 9-year-old boy with his service rifle af- out of beer-drinking.

Toll of Dead Youths Up to 19 in Atlanta

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A 16-year-old boy who died of a blow to the head last December was added Thursday to Atlanta's list of slain and missing black children, bringing the total of unsolved cases to 19 deaths and two disappearances.

The body of Patrick Rogers was found on Dec. 7 in the Chattahoochee River northwest of the city limits. Police added his name to the list although the youth was a year older than the other victims and died of a blow on the head, whereas most of the others died of suffocation or strangulation, because he lived in the same area as the others.

New Mexico Jail Death

The Associated Press

SANTA FE, N.M. — A fight among three inmates in a corridor of the New Mexico State Penitentiary, the site of a riot a year ago in which 33 convicts were killed, has left one prisoner dead of stab wounds and a guard critically wounded.

Peru, Ecuador Agree to Talks On Border Strife

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Peru and Ecuador have agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed Cordillera del Condor mountain range, where intermittent fighting has been reported since late January, and negotiate their border dispute.

The accord was announced in Brasilia on Thursday after exten*sive diplomatic efforts by the Unit*ed States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile — the guarantors of a 1942 treaty, repudiated by Ecuador in 1951, that was supposed to settle the dispute.

Peru's Central Office of Information said that the conflict had been resolved and that the two sides would now "discuss the details of a formula for assuring harmony and opening a way to more ample accords."

The statement said that Ecuador had agreed to keep its troops on the western side of the Cordillera del Condor, while Peruvian forces would remain on the eastern slope, "where they have always been." The area of contention is not far from Peru's most productive oil fields.

A meeting between the two sides was scheduled for the Ecuadoran border town of Huaquillas, the Peruvian statement said.

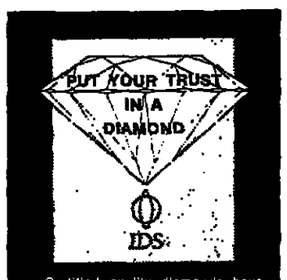
Senate Confirms Buckley, Stoessel

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed five top-level State Department appointments, including that of former Sen. James L. Buckley of New York as undersecretary of state for coordinating security assistance programs.

The Senate on Thursday also *confirmed* Walter J. Stoessel, a career foreign service officer, as undersecretary of state for political affairs, the third-ranking post in the State Department. He is a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Others confirmed were Richard Kennedy, undersecretary for management; Richard Fairbanks, assistant secretary for congressional affairs, and Robert Carl McFarlane, counselor.



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Psychodrama in El Salvador

Can it be that there's method in the madness of tying President Reagan's prestige to that of a junta in a coffee-bean republic?

In a flash, the El Salvador junta's struggle against 4,000 guerrillas has been made front-page news. The Kremlin is told that fateful negotiations over nuclear arms depend on that junta's success. Diplomats tour the world warning that whoever does not side with the United States in this effort invites retribution. Cuba has been threatened with blockade, and Mexico has been thus provoked into a show of sympathy for Cuba. All this for El Salvador?

There can be only one rational explanation. Mr. Reagan foresees a quick victory over the guerrillas and wants to advertise U.S. muscle by making an exhibition baseball game look like a World Series triumph.

Disconcertingly, his effort recalls our (ignored) advice to Jimmy Carter four years ago: that new presidents should demonstrate their machismo in a safely controlled episode, to avoid having to prove it in a costly crisis. For in the logic of nuclear deterrence, the more certainly a president is perceived as daring enough to go to war, the less likely it is that he will ever have to. How then can he prove himself? The Bay of Pigs, the slide into Vietnam, the rescue of the Mayaguez have all been chapters in this psychodrama.

One can almost hear the Reagan calculus: If the United States is to regain respect, it must rattle a few dishes somewhere. If the Russians are to be deterred from hauling Cuban troops to places beyond the reach of the United States, then threaten a blockade of Cuba now, when it's not really needed. If allies are to be herded into line in situations where they have divergent interests, test the prod in El Salvador, where they have none. Don't just parade force in Central America by reasserting a sphere of influence; declare the contest a metaphor for superpower competition the world over.

The only trouble with the idea is that Salvadorans may not play their parts in Washington's histrionics.

Given the country's geography, it should be easy enough to deprive the guerrillas of Soviet-bloc weapons. But those recent arms shipments did not ignite this rebellion. The totalitarian left feeds on profound discontent. It can be defeated only by a progressive political program that the present junta proclaims but has been unable to defend against the totalitarian right.

The junta may need more economic aid. But to lavish weapons on it now will only strengthen the right-wing extremists in its ranks, the ones who have been frustrating social justice and land reform and turning peasants into rebels.

Perhaps there is still time to cobble together a democratic center to wage what Mr. Reagan calls a three-way civil war. If so, the worst possible strategy against the left is to make common cause with the violent agents of a deposed oligarchy. And the worst possible strategy against the extreme right is to leave it thinking it holds a U.S. president hostage.

If the president really means to show his toughness in El Salvador, he has to prove that the United States cannot be panicked into desperate alliances and military responses to a fundamentally political challenge. He has to summon the skill and patience that may still arrange a reconciliation betwen the democrats who serve with the junta and those who have bolted to the insurgents.

That effort requires not bellicosity in Washington but shrewd diplomacy by all the Caribbean democracies, notably Mexico and Venezuela. Without an effective political program, Reagan's ostentatious strutting in a place of no strategic moment will indeed impress the world, but not in the way he intends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Slight Underestimate

Inflation will be cured, according to President Reagan, by cutting federal spending to balance the budget. Unless, of course, inflation pushes spending up faster than the administration can cut. There was a wealth of instruction, not to say warning, in the little incident this week in which the White House disclosed an understatement of $3 billion to $6 billion in next year's spending estimates. That means another $3 billion to $6 billion to be cut from next year's budget, to stay within even the rather high figure that the president has set for the deficit.

One leading reason for the underestimate is evidently the very rapid rise in hospital bills, pushing up the cost of Medicare and its hospital insurance for people over 64. Medicare is one of Mr. Reagan's untouchable seven, the "social safety net" programs that are to be exempt from budget cuts and constraints. The president does not believe in reducing these benefits. Neither does he believe in trying to control hospital costs by legislation. Consequently, the rising patient costs are being multiplied against the rising numbers of elderly people in the American population. The cost of Medicare rose 14 percent from last year to this year alone. The Carter administration expected it to go up another 17 percent next year — and that's the figure that is, evidently, too low. Last year the Health and Human Services Department was trying to maintain a guideline holding the increase in hospital costs to 13.5 percent. As it turned out, hospital costs actually rose 16.5 percent.

The reasons have little to do with the familiar trilogy of waste, fraud and abuse. It's much harder than that. It's a demand to which this society has no good answer. The amounts of money that can be spent on medical care, particularly for elderly people, particularly for the treatment of serious and chronic ailments, are literally unlimited. Providing this kind of care is a proper and humane purpose to which to devote public funds on a large scale. But it is difficult to defend spending, even for the best of purposes, that increases without limit.

The Reagan administration doesn't defend it. The administration merely refuses to deal with it. Mr. Carter had tried to set a limit, in a gingerly way. It was beaten down by the hospital lobby. Now his successor is finding that even the final Carter budget, with its wry acknowledgment of defeat on this point, has underestimated the prospect for Medicare next year.

Mr. Reagan has reacted by telling his staff to cut other spending to make room for Medicare. But that process can't be carried very far without infringing equally urgent claims on the federal dollar. Mr. Reagan exempted Social Security and Medicare from his budget reforms because he does not wish to frighten retired people, or endanger his high standing among them. But sooner or later he is going to have to recognize that federal spending on health care is on an accelerating curve that, unrestrained, will jeopardize everything else that he is trying to accomplish.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Brezhnev's Summit Call

Even if the call by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for a face-to-face meeting with President Reagan is merely an astute propaganda move and not intended as a serious attempt to settle differences, it still demands close scrutiny and a positive reaction.

Saber-rattling statements by these two superpower leaders have created a climate of apprehension and fear far removed from those days when detente was fashionable.

The logical answer to Mr. Brezhnev's call for a summit is to demand evidence of good faith first. If the tiger is prepared to change its spots, then let a token gesture be made. Plenty of opportunities exist for the Russians to demonstate their sincerity in asking for such a meeting. Their troops have yet to pull out of Afghanistan, their support for the Vietnamese invasion and control of Cambodia has just been reaffirmed, tension is being increased by some very suspicious activities in the Middle East, Soviet violations of human rights abound and Soviet support continues worldwide for terrorists disguised as national liberation fronts.

— From the Bangkok Post.

A Hard Lesson

Though there must be relief at the direct outcome of the attempted coup in Spain, too many questions remain unanswered to justify talk of return to normalcy.

Did the generals lie low for tactical reasons alone? What was behind the sudden resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez? What influence is being exerted by the recent coup in Turkey, in the light of the ongoing confrontation with Basque terror?

Many high officers in Spain have no doubt considered the merits of a military solution, at least in theory. How far away such thinking remains from practical action still remains unclear.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 28, 1906

NEW YORK — Fifth Avenue had a breathless moment yesterday afternoon. When a tall handsome young woman crossed the street, as she raised her dress in avoiding the muddy street, a passer-by saw something that made him give a smothered laugh. A second man caught a glimpse and he also "smiled aloud." When a third man was similarly affected the girl's escort turned round angrily, and then he saw, on the black silk stocking, just above the daintiest boot, the letters "O.K." in startling white. "What's that?" he asked faintly. The girl glanced down and replied briskly. "Oh, my initials, of course. A pretty design, isn't it?" The girl's name was Olga Kildare.

Fifty Years Ago
February 28, 1931

CHICAGO — This was an unlucky Friday for Al (Scarface) Capone and one of his chief lieutenants, Tony (Mops) Volpi. Capone was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to six months in jail, while Volpi was ordered to be deported to Italy as an alien who had illegally entered the country. The gang leader flushed deeply when he heard the sentence. Both men are expected to spend substantial portions of the fortunes they have amassed from racketeering in appealing. Capone's contempt consisted in remaining in Florida and sending the excuse that he was ill when ordered to appear before a federal grand jury to testify in an income-tax suit brought by the government.

'Coldest North Wind I Can Remember.'

Star-Spangled Boa Constrictor

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It was columnist Joseph Alsop, if memory serves, who cast his piercing eye on the Middle East in the late 1950s and had this vision: He could have sworn he saw, advancing relentlessly through the Middle East thickets, a "star-spangled boa constrictor with the great, gray head of John Foster Dulles."

Today, you could make that read "the fine, soldierly features of Alexander Haig."

The point now, as it was then, is not that there isn't a threat of Soviet penetration of that turbulent, tormented region. The point is that the Reagan administration, in its nearly limitless zeal to turn back clocks, may well be in danger of repeating history by enveloping its best Middle East friends in a smothering, perhaps crippling, embrace.

Intense Approach

In the 1950s (and in some cases on into the 1960s), the lavish, intense, high-visibility U.S. approach — complete with heavy military aid, formal defense arrangements and base agreements — did work for a time. But it can also be argued that, in the end, it contributed to the collapse of the celebrated Baghdad Pact, with the fall of the linchpin, pro-Western government of Nuri Said in Iraq. Some would make the same argument in the case of the late shah of Iran.

Nothing, in those days, was too much for Nuri Said or the shah. Or for Lebanon, rescued in 1958 with U.S. troops and diplomatic mediation from disintegration, only to come asunder later on. Only Jordan's canny King Hussein survived among those (Israel aside) who were the center of the most intense U.S. concern.

What brings all this to mind is the first real glimpse of the thrust and emphasis of the Haig-Reagan policy for the Middle East. The recent visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir did wonders to sharpen the focus. Mr. Shamir pushed hard for a U.S. commitment to move quickly on the Palestinian issue. Israel's political preoccupation with its forthcoming election at mid-year, he argued, is no reason not to revive the suspended West Bank "autonomy" talks.

'Dangerous'

"We believe it is dangerous to leave the scene of the Middle East, without a constant activity in trying to enforce and continue the peace process," he warned publicly. But what he was told by the administration was that "they don't want to continue the ways of the former administration and in their view they have more urgent priorities."

While Mr. Shamir did not elaborate out loud, other officials leave no question about the "priorities" that the Reagan administration has in mind for the Mideast: The big concern is not Arab-Israeli but East-West. The line that Mr. Haig is reportedly giving to visitors is that the "Russians are on the move, that the whole Gulf will fall within in a year or two if the United States does not make some countermoves."

This fits comfortably into the Reagan administration's larger world view, whether we're talking about Saudi Arabia or El Salvador. The early emphasis, across the board, has been on military build-ups, and an expanded U.S. military presence almost anywhere and everywhere to meet the global Soviet-Communist challenge.

The question is how you apply this grand strategic concept, specifically and effectively, in the Middle East. The Carter administration made a modest start — with an enlarged naval presence in the Gulf; with agreements to "preposition" military supplies and acquire emergency access to military "facilities" (we don't say "bases") in the area; and with the assembly of the beginnings of mobile Rapid Deployment Force.

That, Jimmy Carter's people thought, was about as much as the market could bear, boa constrictor-wise.

Economic Aid

And right there is the Haig-Reagan difference. The new administration is convinced that it can capitalize on the common security concerns of three seemingly improbable collaborators — Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The hope is that all three can be made to see the same Soviet threat that the administration sees. The further hope, which many observers think is unrealistic, is that they will be sympathetic to U.S. security concerns even while nothing much is being done about their interests in the unfinished business of the Camp David framework for Arab-Israeli peace.

Economic aid would be the incentive to President Anwar Sadat to provide for a more substantial U.S. military presence on Egyptian bases. More arms for Israel, on more generous financial terms, would be the trade-off for upgrading the range and fire-power of Saudi F-15s with the bomb racks, fuel tanks and missiles that Mr. Carter refused to provide. The Reagan policy-makers, it's reliably reported, dream on about the real possibility of some sort of permanent deployment of ground forces on Sinai bases soon to be turned back to Egypt or in Israel itself — even while both Israel and Egypt, each for its own reasons, keep right on insisting the idea is politically and diplomatically unbearable.

You can't rule out a change of heart. But anything in the way of a Mideast military presence as star-spangled as the Reagan administration seems to have in mind could become acceptable only by much more demonstrable evidence of an immediate Soviet threat.

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U.S. Needs a Goal For Its Soviet Policy

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — There has been a sharp and widely noted contrast between the harsh signals broadcast by the Reagan administration so far and the renewed come-hither line of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

The temptation here is to debate whether Mr. Brezhnev proposed talks because Washington's bark really worried him, or whether he wants to lure other countries away from the United States the better to bite off a bit more influence.

It is surely an idle question. The answer is probably both, and in any case we can never find out for certain. A cool attempt to analyze Moscow's position and figure out what the United States really wants from the Russians would be more useful.

To begin with, friends and allies are busily trying to puzzle out the real intentions of the United States. The words resound but the practical implications are quite fuzzy as yet, even to officials inside the administration. Undoubtedly, Moscow has no better crystal ball.

Cynical

The men in the Kremlin are more cynical and much further removed from U.S. ways of thought than the allies, who themselves are wondering how much of the Washington rhetoric is to cheer up the home front and how much is seriously addressed to adversaries.

The administration is telling senators that the choice of El Salvador as its first big foreign policy issue and a "test case" of East-West relations resulted simply from the pressure of urgent circumstances. But that isn't very convincing. The guerrillas' advertised "final offensive" in January failed, and the State Department has said that their arms shipments through Nicaragua tapered off, at least temporarily.

Some Washington politicians sympathetic to the administration suspect little El Salvador was given priority because it's a relatively easy case logistically and politically, and the public is thirsting to "win one for a change," as one prominent senator put it.

But there are longer-range booby traps. For years the Russians have been arguing that it is not only legitimate but essential for a superpower (that is, themselves) to be directly concerned about hostile regimes near its borders. The Soviet alibi for invading Afghanistan was precisely that purported foreign intervention there constituted a threat.

Soviet Tradition

It would be well within the tradition of Soviet policy to suggest that predominant U.S. interest in El Salvador could be acknowledged in return for the U.S. recognizing Soviet interests in Southwest Asia, which includes much more territory than just Afghanistan.

Mr. Brezhnev, in his 26th Congress speech, repeated his proposal for an agreement on the Gulf area "with due account of the legitimate interests of all sides," a bid to get U.S. endorsement of a Soviet presence and right of intervention in the region.

There is no doubt that Washington has nothing of the sort in mind. But Moscow must be wondering just what the administration means by an "international code of conduct," which would presumably bind the United States as much as the Russians, and whether the United States is hinting that passing the "test" in El Salvador would bring the Soviet Union more indulgence near its own borders. The Kremlin has played the game of blowing hard in one direction to suggest possibilities of accommodation elsewhere, and it has no way of knowing whether President Reagan is capable of doing the same.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has replied cautiously to the Soviet overtures, neither rejecting future talks nor encouraging specific hopes. That was wise, because the United States has yet to figure out its own position.

But the first need isn't to work out negotiating points that could be brought to conclusion at a summit meeting. It is to develop an American strategic approach adjusted to the contemporary world and to arrive at a clear view of what the United States actually expects from the Russians if they really do want to bargain.

That was never done in the Carter administration, and Zbigniew Brzezinski now says it is his major regret. It may be even harder for the Reagan administration because the new team contains factions that adamantly insist no bargains should be attempted with the Russians until after the United States can make them cry "uncle."

No Guarantee

This isn't going to happen. Nor is there any foreseeable time when the United States and Russia won't be rivals on opposite sides of a crisis somewhere in the world. So no negotiations without a guarantee that the United States will come out on top is a formula for a devastating arms race with grave menace of military clash.

At the same time, negotiating on specific areas without a well-thought-out framework of how the United States thinks it can live a little less dangerously with the Soviet Union risks apparent short-term successes, like Yalta, that turn out to be longer-range setbacks.

Henry Kissinger had the idea that the Kremlin could be drawn into a web of agreements that would make it in Moscow's interest to respect the East-West status quo. It didn't work well (to wit, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, Soviet arms buildup, etc.) because it didn't take enough account of the rest of the world's concerns. Now the United States needs a better, more realistic picture of its own foreign policy goals for the decade and then it will be in a position to talk effectively.

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Letters

Peru-Ecuador Clash

The New York Times article "Behind Ecuador War, Long-Smoldering Resentment," by Edward Schumacher, (IHT, Feb. 11, "Peru-Ecuador Clash Weakens Andean Pact") contains certain judgments about the territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru which need clarification.

Public reports have confirmed that Ecuador did not precipitate the conflict and that, in fact, it was on the initiative taken by Ecuador that the Organization of American States called the emergency meeting of foreign ministers. The purpose of the meeting was accomplished in that the approved resolution recognized the existence of the problem, ratified the request for a cease-fire, ordered the dismantling of military operations and appointed the Permanent Council of the OAS as the monitoring body to insure proper compliance by both parties.

The meeting was not convened, as the author of the article states, to address the border question. Nor did the OAS leave the problem to the four guarantor nations of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. In fact, the OAS undertook an independent course of action.

President Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador has the support of his countrymen. On this point, Mr. Schumacher is correct. Consequently, his subsequent remark regarding the president's political weakness because of differences between Congress and the presidency is not only contradictory but also inaccurate. Furthermore, both the president of the Congress and the president of the Supreme Court were members of the delegation Ecuador sent to the OAS meeting.

Ecuador maintains that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 is not only invalid but also impossible to enforce, because of the presence of the Cenepa River. The area where the conflict started last week is one which is not demarcated. Therefore, it is not possible to speak of Ecuadoreans moving secretly into Peruvian territory.

Further, Ecuador was not prompted by any interest to attract international attention. Its attitude is, and has always been, that of expressing openly its concern regarding the existence of the border conflict with Peru and the need to solve it through peaceful means, as set forth by international law. In addition, international public opinion is aware of Ecuador's commitment to open democracy and of its government's efforts toward the economic development of the country to insure the attainment of fundamental social goals.

RICARDO CRESPO ZALDUMBIDE,
Ambassador of Ecuador.
Washington.

This letter first appeared in The New York Times.

Not Impressed

There's not too much to rejoice at for a citizen of a small neutral country as to the achievements by the Reagan administration in its first weeks of activity. Mr. Reagan's $8-million inauguration feast could have been made a much more dignified affair if it had cost a fraction of that amount and the new president had taken the opportunity to give the remaining millions away to international charity.

The headline "Reagan's Cuts in Budget Could Reach $50 Billion", however, is another disappointment to that effect: There'll be all sorts of "cuts" to the detriment of domestic and worldwide social peace and well-being, whereas "the overall military budget is expected to increase by $23.6 billion over Mr. Carter's request for 1982."

Hopefully, another IHT headline "Europe Reaction Is Wary to U.S. on Neutron Arm," will eventually mean that the United States is saved at least the expensive trouble of "deploying neutron warheads in Western Europe."

And what can the new First Lady do and accomplish in the projects of the White House (which, as the recent visit of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan seems to indicate, may soon develop into a favorite pilgrimage goal of dictators and U.S.-sponsored anti-democratic strongmen)?

As a woman I can only encourage Mrs. Reagan to follow her own woman's intuition, not primarily in the world of fashions but in the manifold tasks of assuaging the suffering and plight of a world in which even the pope can't mingle with his "sheep" but has to depend on a fancy custom-made, bullet-proof, safety glass-armored car. Her influence on mankind's eternal fight for human rights could become tremendous.

BRUNA G. BIRMANN.
Zurich.

Red Army Woes?

Re excerpts from (IHT, Feb. 9) "Kabul Sources Report Problems in Red Army":

(a) "An increasing use of hashish and other drugs" and (b) "a breakdown in discipline of the Soviet Army."

Once upon a time it was *cherchez la femme*. Nowadays it is *cherchez la drogue*."

WILLIAM PASSIGLI.
Minusio, Switzerland.

Greek Politics

The analysis of Greek politics by Marvine Howe (IHT, Feb. 17) is both contradictory and inaccurate. In fact, it smacks a bit like a piece of propaganda for Pasok, the Socialist movement.

How can Pasok be called a Marxist party in one part of the story and then later on have the view expressed that should Pasok come to power "the realities of governing would probably not permit major foreign policy changes." Do you know of any Marxist parties that changed their views once in power?

The article has also advanced the possibility of an unfortunate parallism between the upcoming elections and those of 1963. George Papandreou and his Center Union then won a narrow pluralistic victory and the king not only gave him the mandate to form a government but also the green light for new elections. Obviously the Center Union did not "force new elections." Rather, the crown then bestowed unprecendented favortism on Mr. Papandreou. The king had a number of other options which he totally disregarded ...

MANOLIS KOTHRIS,
President,
Foreign Affairs Committee,
Athens. Parliament.

Incensed

After reading "Reagan's Start As Seen From Moscow" (IHT, Feb. 5), I am incensed by your permitting the Soviet propaganda machine to use your pages to reach a new audience. You present Tass as "the Soviet press agency." It is an organ of the Soviet government, the propaganda agency of the Soviet government, if you will.

Yuri Kornilov's article presents the only alternative to detente as "a nuclear holocaust." "The Soviet Union has been stressing the importance ... of respecting the rights of every people to be masters in their homes ... " (Does that include Afghanistan, too?)

RAY CARPENTER.
Innsbruck, Austria.

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Reagan Faces Key Decisions on Indochina

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live under the sway of the Hanoi government and, however uneasy some of them may be, they see nothing on the horizon that suggests change.

The United States may no longer be a factor.

NEWS ANALYSIS

What happens to the destiny of the region remains, but the Reagan administration will soon face decisions on Indochina policy.

Support for enclaves along the contested border with Thailand, which troops of the former regime of Pol Pot are based, Cambodia has been stabilized under Vietnamese military occupation. The government of President Heng Samrin is secure in Phnom Penh. The catastrophic famine that followed the invasion by Vietnam in 1978 has been allayed by international relief and also a great improvement in domestic food production since the last monsoon.

Hanoi has not followed up its initial reaction to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia with any serious attempt at a diplomatic campaign to withhold recognition from the Chinese-sponsored regime and preserve the former government's UN membership, even though it no longer controls significant territory or population.

Peking, which had threatened "a second lesson" unless Hanoi changed its ways, appears to have grudgingly accepted its present inability to dislodge Cambodia from the Vietnamese realm.

Credible Deterrent

The Soviet Union's continuing military and economic support of Vietnam appears to have served as a credible deterrent against renewed Chinese use of force.

The administration of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter overcame serious misgivings caused by the misdeeds surrounding the ousted regime of Pol Pot, which Mr. Carter had condemned as the world's worst violator of human rights, to vote in the United Nations in favor of letting it retain its seat in each of two General Assembly sessions that followed its overthrow. Administration spokesmen cited the principle of not countenancing armed aggression.

Whatever the issue of principle, U.S. support of the Pol Pot remnants, balanced somewhat by its principal role in financing famine relief, is certainly welcomed by China and, in varying degrees, by the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Reagan will, in the first autumn of his administration, have to decide whether to continue the Carter policy on Cambodia at the United Nations or risk Chinese and Southeast Asian displeasure by supporting the new rulers in Phnom Penh.

If U.S. policy changed, the principal criticism among U.S. friends in Southeast Asia would come from Thailand, which has long borders with both of Vietnam's satellites and feels itself at the edge of possible confrontation in Southeast Asia.

Singapore, which has been the advocate for Southeast Asia's case against Vietnam, would strongly support the Thai stand, but Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines would probably show less unhappiness.

Malaysia and Indonesia, while supporting Thailand, are more amenable to striking a bargain with Vietnam, possibly for a gradual withdrawal of some of Hanoi's 200,000 occupation troops, since they consider Vietnam a buffer against the Communist power that they fear even more — China.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has removed one problem with which the United States had to wrestle: normalization of relations with Hanoi. Even before the invasion, Vietnam's increasingly formal affiliation with the Soviet camp cooled the Carter administration's desire to take up Hanoi's offer of diplomatic relations without a precondition of reparations payments. The march into Cambodia put the issue on ice.

Refugee Problem

The United States made a major contribution to the stability of Southeast Asia with the decision to absorb the brunt of the problem created by the huge number of refugees from Indochina. In June, 1979, the United States raised the quota for accepting these refugees to 14,000 a month, thereby preserving the principle of asylum in a region where it is not generally practiced and also removing a major subject of contention.

Governments in this area hope that Mr. Reagan will continue the program when it comes up for reconsideration. Many refugee officials hope that the United States will accept more immigrants from the great number of Cambodians camped in the border areas, who do not intend to return voluntarily to their country.

The Communist victories in Indochina and Vietnam's subsequent alignment with the Soviet Union against China introduced, for the first time, a Soviet base of power in Southeast Asia that is being watched by the rest of the region for indications of exploitation for military purposes.

Anti-U.S. stirrings are most open in the most pro-U.S. country, the Philippines. The presence of two major military bases, the only ones the United States has in Southeast Asia, provides a focus for the sentiments. Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, now in his ninth year of authoritarian rule, often concentrate their criticism on the naval and air installations, and in that sense political upheaval in Manila might present Mr. Reagan with a major Southeast Asian problem.

Sihanouk Drops Plan for Front

Reuters

PEKING — Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Friday that he had been forced to shelve his plan for the formation of an anti-Vietnamese united front in his homeland.

The prince said in a telegram from North Korea to Reuters in Peking that he had been compelled to cancel the plan because of the opposition of many Cambodian exiles in France to cooperation with pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

But he said that he still intended to meet the guerrillas "to examine the problem of Cambodian liberation together."

Prince Sihanouk had said earlier in February that he was prepared to lead a united front because of "pressures from friends in Cambodia, America and Thailand."

Associated Press

Khmer Rouge guerrillas from the ousted Pol Pot regime ride elephants near the Thai border.

Sudden, Mysterious Illness Claims Lives among Laotian Tribal Refugees in U.S.

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

PORTLAND, Ore. — In search of freedom, opportunity and a new life, Yong Leng Thao brought his wife and eight young children to the United States from a Laotian refugee camp in Thailand last July. Six weeks ended last month.

Instead of finding a new life, Yong Leng Thao found death — with his death — a medical mystery that frightens Hmong tribal communities in Portland and throughout the United States and has prompted a nationwide federal investigation.

Yong Leng Thao had been up late watching television and went to bed in the early hours of Jan. 8. His wife briefly awoke his wife, Xiong You, but both had fallen asleep.

She became his labored breathing, so loud that it woke her. She shook him. The tears ran down her face as she recounted those next moments of horror, moments in which she realized that she could do no more.

Quietly, her healthy, 47-year-old husband was dead.

Autopsy Slab

Yong Leng Thao's death would have gone as unnoticed as that of several other Hmongs already had, except that he was the second Hmong in Portland to cross Dr. Larry V. Lewman's autopsy slab in two days.

Neither both Yong Leng Thao and Xiong Tou Xiong, there was no explanation, no suggestion of the cause of death — not even after an autopsy, microscopic examination of tissue, toxicology tests and interviews with surviving relatives.

Dr. Lewman, the county medical examiner, said that two other Laotian refugees had died last year in a similar manner. In nine months, four men died with no medical explanation.

"They were very, very similar," Dr. Lewman said. "They were restricted to males, all relatively young, died during their sleep. I don't know what we've got."

Calls to medical officials in other cities with large Hmong and Indochinese populations disclosed no indication of a more widespread pattern of death, until it was reported that four Hmongs had died mysteriously in St. Paul, Minn.

That spurred the search for more. Following the death last week of another Hmong man in Minneapolis, Dr. Lewman has recorded at least 13 sudden, unexplained deaths of Laotian refugees during sleep since 1978. Additional cases were found in Seattle, Des Moines, Iowa, and Orange County, Calif.

In the Hmong communities, there is talk of still other deaths. "There have been 19, 20 very similar deaths," says Kuxeng Yongchu, a Hmong leader in Portland, "and we have never had any legitimate explanation. The Hmong community would like to see all those autopsies brought here in one central place and have a medical task force do investigations and research."

Chemical Agents

Some attribute the deaths to chemical agents that the Hmong and other hill tribes were exposed to during the prolonged warfare in Southeast Asia.

"It just doesn't make sense to me," said Dr. Lewman, disputing the claim. "Nerve gas doesn't act this way. There's no evidence ... Secondly, if it was nerve gas, why does it affect only males, and why only during the night? And if nerve gas doesn't affect people right away, if it takes four years, it's not very effective."

Nonetheless, Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, has asked for a federal investigation of the deaths and any lingering effects of exposure to nerve gas. Rep. Leach was instrumental in 1979 in making public U.S. intelligence reports of chemical warfare in Laos.

Dr. Lewman wonders whether the remote mountain people have long experienced such swift, inexplicable death, which only now is being scrutinized by modern medicine.

He cites "bangungut syndrome" — named after the Philippine word for nightmare — that is known to strike and kill young Philippine men in what appears to be a similar manner.

"In our village," Xiong You said, "we have never had such a drama" like the death of her husband and the others.

Radio Free Europe Beset by Criticism, Uncertainty

(Continued from Page 1)

Nothing they do anything about it and an official.

However, not everyone shares Sepheat views about how well the stations perform.

Russians Complain

A widely publicized letter to President Jimmy Carter from three Soviet intellectuals, Vladimir Bukovsky, Edward Kuznetsov and Vladimir Maximov charged that the quality of Radio Liberty's programs had declined sharply, mainly because such leading Russians as Alexander Solzhenitsyn have declined to work for it.

The resultant vacuum has been filled by unknown people who have never had anything to do either with the human rights movement in the U.S.S.R. or even with dissidents," according to the letter. And to Mr. Maximov, who recently read its contents during an interview in Paris on Wednesday.

The letter also charged that cases of spying at the radio have become quite common, that political censorship was applied regularly, particularly forbidding any references to "the Baltic lands as occupied by the U.S.S.R." and that the U.S. management of the station "has been entrusted to people not professionally or philosophically interested in it."

Mr. Maximov, a writer, immigrated to the West in 1974 and regularly contributed to Radio Liberty until a year ago.

Vigorous Denial

However, station officials, including Russians working there, vociferously denied Mr. Maximov's allegations, particularly those charging that the programs and broadcasters are amateurish.

"As Maximov knows, the staff of RL and RFE are professional, accredited journalists. Much of the material they handle comes from Western wire services in the Eastern countries ... Indeed some of our staff contribute to his journal in Paris," a spokesman in Munich said.

However, U.S. and European officials and journalists, including former station employees, said that some of the allegations made by Mr. Maximov were essentially accurate.

"RL definitely has problems attracting qualified people and the quality of programs is spotty ... Some are good, some are very bad," said a U.S.-based source who formerly worked for the station and declined to be identified. "However, the spy charges have never been substantiated," he said.

Another former employee said, "Of course, there are the guidelines, which are generally respected, but the bottom-line problem down there has to do with plain bureaucracy and inertia, which as Maximov rightly said affects performance ... They could be much better than they are."

Need for Money

Mr. Ferguson, conceding that he was aware of some of the problems cited by critics, said that money was the major problem in managing the stations.

The 1981 budget as approved by congressional appropriation committees totaled $93.4 million. But he said this amount should be increased to more than $100 million to improve and expand programs, particularly those beamed to Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union and which a Russian source described to a New York Times correspondent last year as "a shoestring operation."

The only alternative is cutting back operations and personnel, Mr. Ferguson said.

Congressional sources in Washington said they saw no immediate prospects for increasing the RFE-RL budget, which has been approved by the Reagan administration, and that the betting was that the stations would continue to be funded at roughly their present levels.

Marcos System For Parliament Gains Approval

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos, who lifted his martial law rule last month, gained approval Friday for a revised parliamentary system.

Mr. Marcos is expected to retain wide powers because so far he is the only candidate for the presidential election, tentatively scheduled for May 27.

Under the revised system, the president could institute martial law in case of an invasion or insurrection. The interim National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement, overwhelmingly approved the constitutional changes.

The assembly also agreed to constitutional admendments on the formation of a French-style parliamentary system under which the president could appoint and dismiss the premier.

Maze Hunger Strike Set

Reuters

BELFAST — Jailed Irish guerrillas plan to launch a new hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison Sunday, although Britain has said in advance that it will not concede political prisoner status to them.

Uncertainty

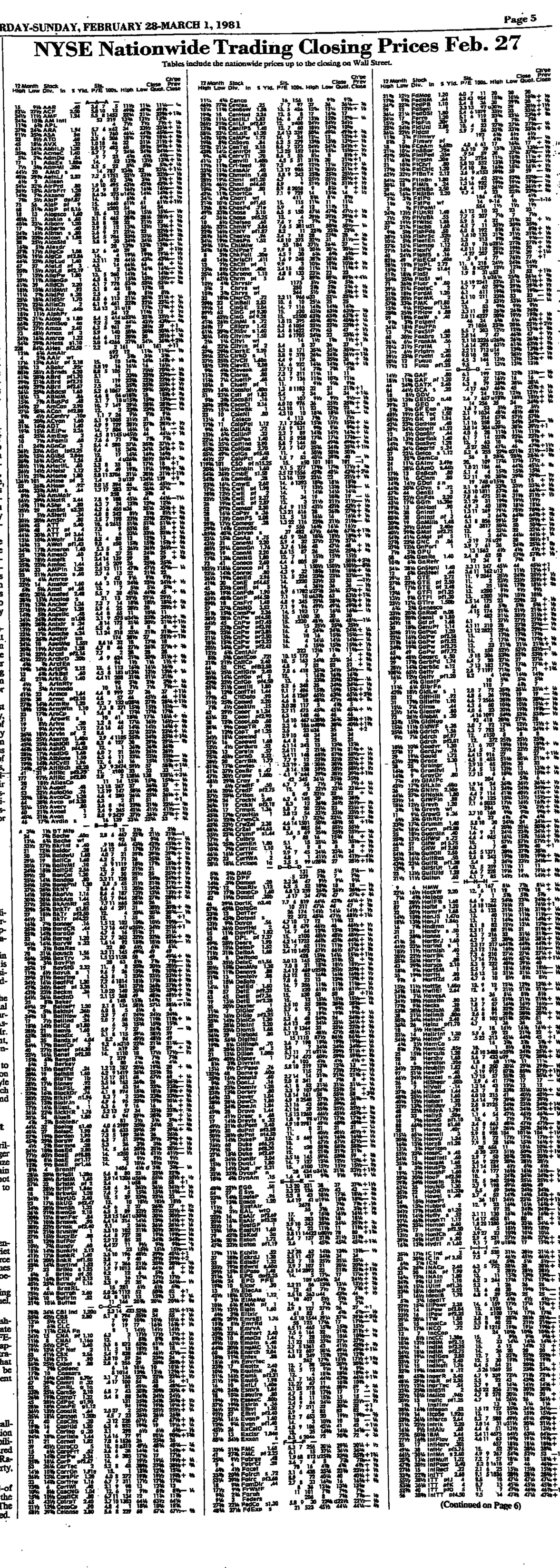
Group Claims Blast

MUNICH (AP) — A group calling itself Armed Secret Execution Organization claimed responsibility for the bombing that injured eight persons at the studios of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, police said Friday.

The previously unheard-of group sent a letter in Polish to the broadcast studio, police said. The text of the letter was not disclosed.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



(Continued on Page 6)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
[illegible]										

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 26, 1981

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
59192 Abti Prce	$29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
745 Acklands	$14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
24290 Agnico E	$13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
1650 Agra Ind A	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
10187 Alt Energy	$24¾	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
2258 Algoma St	$42¾	42½	42½	
150 Andres W A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
125 Argus C pr	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
600 Asbestos	$29	29	29	
300 Atco I	$9	9	9	
6244 BP Can	$42½	42	42½	+ ¼
77527 Bank N S	$31	30⅞	31	
400 Baton B	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
250 Beth Cop	$33½	33½	33½	
5320 Bonanza Oil	$9½	9¼	9¼	
5230 Bralor Res	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1400 Brenda M	$24	23½	23½	+ ¼
34155 BCFP	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
105625 BCRIC	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2420 BC Phone	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
18017 Brunswk	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
760 CAE	$22	21¾	22	
4001 Cad Frv	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
44685 Cal Pow A	$18⅞	18¾	18¾	
4805 Camflo	$26⅜	26	26	— ¼
46210 C Nor West	$33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
430 C Packrs	$33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
1400 Can Perm	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
655 Can Trust	$29	28½	28½	
200 C Tung	$34	34	34	— ½
23933 CI Bk Com	$30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
73730 CanP Ent	$23½	22⅞	23	
19600 Cdn Nat Res	$22¼	21½	21¾	
3378 Cdn Tire A	$31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ½
1450 Cancel Oil	$30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
1250 Cara	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8100 Celanese	$10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
200 Cherokee	$8⅞	8½	8½	
950 Con Distrb	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1600 Con Fardy	310	310	310	
11025 Conventrs	$12⅞	12½	12½	
1000 Conwest A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1445 Coseka R	$21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
2420 Craigmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
300 Crush Intl	$17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
8650 Cyprus	$19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
5725 Czar Res	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5275 Dcen Dev	$10⅝	10½	10½	
27880 Denison	$49⅞	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
16602 Dicknsn A	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
12662 Dicknsn B	$8¾	8	8	— ⅞
900 Doman I	$10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
1700 D Bridge	$21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
17997 Dofasco A	$41½	40¾	41	+ ¼
3350 Dom Store	$23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
110 Du Pont A	$28½	28½	28½	— ½
200 Dylex L A	$15	15	15	
25400 Electhome	$16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
1300 Emco	$14½	14½	14½	
100 FCA Intl	485	485	485	+20
34105 C Falcon C	$14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
106 Fibre Nik	$91	88½	88½	— ¼
400 Fed Ind A	$14	13¾	13¾	
450 Fraser	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
2781 G M Res	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
600 G Distrb A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7500 G Distrb w	$9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅝
7800 Gibraltar	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
200 Granduc	320	320	320	— 5
450 GL Forest	$73½	73½	73½	+ ½
100 Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
300 Hard Crp A	235	235	235	
25500 Hawker	$23¾	23	23½	+ ½
2500 Hayes D	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
1294 H Bay Co	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
6340 IAC	$11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
1450 Indal	$14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
5620 Inland Gas	$14½	14¼	14½	
2700 Int Mogul	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
7040 Inter Pipe	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
25 Inv Grp A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
100 Ivaco	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
1800 Jannock	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
8200 Kam Kotia	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2885 Kerr Add	$16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
3900 Labatt A	$26½	26¼	26½	
100 Lab Min	$49½	49½	49½	+ ½
11130 Lacana	$9¾	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
200 LOnt Cem	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
1032 LL Lac	$23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
3830 Loblaw Co	$8⅝	8½	8½	
4 MICC	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
425 Est Mirtic	440	425	425	—25
4700 Merland E	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
16013 Mitel Corp	$19⅞	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
1125 Molson A	$27½	27¼	27⅜	
1000 Molson B	$26½	26½	26½	— ½
300 Murphy	$31½	31	31	— ½
1200 Nat Trust	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
81611 Noranda	$27⅞	26¾	27	+ ¼
7182 Norcen	$30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
298298 Nova Alt A	$12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
1878 Nowsco W	$24	23½	23½	— ¼
14920 Nu-Wst A	$12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
7350 Oakwood	$18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
625 Oshawa A	$15	15	15	
6230 Pamour	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
200 PanCan P	$88	87½	88	+ 1
3850 Pembina	$13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
4639 Petrofina	$110¼	109¾	110	+ ⅜
2220 Phonix Oil	$17½	17	17	
715 Pine Point	$45½	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
3600 Place G	257	255	257	— 3
9600 Placer	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
100 Provigo	$52	52	52	— 1
2825 Ram	$17¾	16½	17⅛	+ 1⅛
3300 Redpath	$21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
400 Rd Stenhs A	$11	11	11	— ¼
1880 Reichhold	$13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
10631 Revnu Prp	250	243	250	+ 5
12286 Rogers A	$11⅞	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
1820 Roman	$92	90	92	+ 2
2200 Sceptre	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
2900 Scotts	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
21260 Shell Can	$25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
47400 Sherritt	$14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
404 Sigma	$28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
900 S Sears A	$7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7900 Skye Res	$15⅝	15¼	15½	
100 Slater Stl	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
1110 Southm	$38½	38	38½	+ ½
5 St Brodcst	$13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
102459 Stelco A	$36	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
1100 Steep R	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2300 Sulpetro B	$22	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
100 Sancor pr	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
100 Taro	$13	13	13	— ¼
1028 Teck Cor A	$19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
49141 Teck Cor B	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
4950 Tex Can	$23¼	23	23¼	
857 Thom N A	$21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
5292 Tor Dm Bk	$33¼	33	33	
2370 Torstar B	$19⅞	18⅞	19¼	+ ½
556 Traders A	$14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
14920 Trns Mt	$13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
4644 Trinity Res	$18	17⅞	18	+ ½
33013 TrCan PL	$25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
32821 Turbo	$30⅞	29½	30	+ ⅜
37 Unicorp F A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4654 UGas A	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1800 Union Oil	$24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
6743 Un Asbstos	$8⅝	8	8¼	
415 U Keno	$32½	32	32	— ½
5700 U Siscoe	$19	18⅞	19	
2010 Versil Cl A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
300 Vestgron	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
200 Weldwod	$27	27	27	
1550 West Mine	$21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
4745 Weston	$32⅞	31½	32	+ ½
6300 Willroy	$9	9	9	
350 Woodwd A	$31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
200 Yk Bear	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	

Total sales 6,328,785 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 26, 1981

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2076 Bnk Mont	$30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ½
1100 Con Cmt	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
3748 Con Bath	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ½
201 Dom TxtA	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
475 Imasco	$31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
4707 NatBk Cnd	$14⅞	14½	14½	
30110 Power Cp	$22	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
450 RollandA	$8	8	8	
786 Royal Bk	$59½	59⅛	59⅛	— ¼
300 Steinbrg A	$28½	28	28	—1

Total Sales 961,539 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 27, 1981

	Close	Previous
Montreal	361.36	362.37
Toronto	2,179.50	2,176.60

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 27, 1981

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

AELInd	13⅝	14
AFAProt	8	10
AVMCo	3⅝	4¼
Acurray	4¾	4⅝
AddisnW	14	14½
AdvRoss	5	5½
AffBsh	32⅝	33¼
AlaBncp	21¼	22
AlexAlex	33	33¼
AlicoInc	37	38½
AllynB	8¼	8½
Alltex	7⅝	7½
Amerex s	22	22¾
AFIn s	26¾	27
AFurn	5½	5¾
AGreet	10⅞	11½
AIntGp	79¼	79¾
AMicros	22⅝	22¾
ANatins	12¾	13
AQuasr s	27⅞	28
AResHo	20⅞	20¾
AWeldng	64½	66
Amfer	14	15-16
Anadite	28	29
AngSA	13½	13¾
AngAGd	83¾	86
AntoCp	14½	14¾
ApldMtl s	20¼	20½
ArdenGp	34½	35
AsdCole	3	3¼
AtlGsLt	15	15½
AtlanRs	16¼	16¾
BairdCp	12⅞	13½
BallyPP	10¼	10½
BangHE	10	10⅜
BasicRs s	9⅞	9¾
BsetFr	22	22½
BaylsMk	11⅝	11⅞
Beeline	7	7¾
BenniPti	3	3¼
BentlyL	29½	29¾
BetzLab	45	45½
BevMat	13½	13¾
BibbCo	10¾	11½
BirdSon	15⅞	16
Birtchr	4¼	4½
Blyvoor	14¾	14¾
Bonanza	3 13-16	3 15-16
BrwTom s	44½	44¾
Buckbee	9⅛	9½
Buffets	40½	41¼
BurnupS	12⅝	12¾
CNLFin	2¼	2½
CPTCp	36	36¼
CalWtSv	34½	35½
CanrodH	2⅝	3⅛
CapEngy	3 1-16	3 5-16
CapSwC	24¼	25
CpInAir	1¼	1⅞
CareCp	16	16¼
CavnghC	1¼	1⅜
ChrVtPS	14	14¼
ChrmSh	12⅝	12⅞
CharlHo	28⅞	28½
ChmLea	26	26
ChesUtl	16	17¼
Chubb	40½	40¾
Cirfico	5½	6¼
CitzSoGa	8⅞	9
CitzUtA	32¼	33
CitzUtB	28¾	29¼
ClarkJL	29¼	30
ClowCp	6⅝	7
CoirTie	19½	20
ColGshol	3	3½
CamCIH	33½	33⅝
CmlShr	16½	17½
CmwTel	17½	18½
ConPap s	32¾	33¼
Cordis	20	20¼
CrosTre s	35	35½
CutlrFd s	2⅝	3½
Cyctron	14½	15
DanlyM	39	40½
DtaDes s	15⅝	15⅝
DaytMal	15⅝	16½
DBeer	8 1-16	8 3-16
DekibAg	41	41¾
DelCanT	11	11¾
DeweyEl	2¼	3
DiaCrys	20½	22
DixnCru	30½	31½
Docutel	24¾	25
DolirGn	16⅝	17
DoylDB s	18½	19
DunkinD	18⅝	18½
Durtron	22⅝	23
EsDrief	27¼	27½
EatnVnce	9	9⅛
EconLab	18⅛	18¼
ElPasEl	9¼	9⅜
ElderBe	6	6½
EleNucl	16⅝	17⅛
ElModel	28	29
EnrDev	15⅛	15⅝
EnrMethd	5½	5⅝
EnRsv	15⅝	15¾
EquitSL	12⅞	12⅞
EqtOil s	19½	19⅝
FSC	3⅛	3⅝
FabrlTk	29⅝	29⅞
FarmGp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamsby	19½	19¾
Jericos	31¼	31⅜
Jerico wi	21	21⅛
JiffyFd	¼	½
JostynM	34	34½
KaisSt pf	16	17
Kalvar	2 7-16	2½
Kaman	25⅜	25⅝
KmaAm	13½	14¼
Kaysam	4¼	5
KellySv s	35	36
Keuffel s	22¼	22¾
Kimball	18⅞	18⅝
Kinglst	2¼	2½
KlonG	37	37½
KnapeV	15⅛	16⅛
Kratos s	18⅝	18½
Kulicke s	21¾	21⅛
Lancstn	21½	21⅛
LandRes	5⅝	5¾
LaneCo	30⅛	30¼
LiIny s	19¼	19⅛
LidStor	13⅛	13½
LinBcst s	28¾	29
Lopeton	13¼	13⅝
MCIC	11⅞	11⅝
MGFO s	13⅛	13⅞
ModsGE	13½	13¾
MagetPt	8⅝	9
MagmP	26⅝	27
MalrRt	3⅝	3½
Malltut	49	49½
Marlon s	12⅛	12½
MaalLP	28¼	30
MayP s	31½	32
MaynOil	16⅝	17
McCorm	19	19¼
McFarl	22	22¼
McQuay	14½	14¾
MeyerF	34⅝	35
MidsrW	15⅛	16½
MdlaCap	12¾	13¼
MidlRes	1½	1 11-16
MidlBks	30½	31
Millipr	25½	25¾
MissVIG	16½	17
Molex s	53½	54
MontCol	4⅝	4⅞
MonyCp	17	17¼
MoorePd	28¾	29½
MoraRes	3¾	4
MorsnIn	11⅝	11¾
MotClub	2⅝	3
Mueller	28	29½
NarrgCp s	30½	32
NDtaCp	30⅝	31¼
NDta wi	15½	15⅞
NJNGas	16⅝	17
NickOG s	25¾	26
Nicolet	21	21¾
NielsnA	35¼	35½
NielsnB	35¼	35½
NoCarGs	13½	14
NoEOI un	68½	70
NwtNGs	10¾	11
NwstPS	13⅝	13¾
Naxoil	28⅝	28⅝
Nucorp	22½	23
OgilvyM	26½	27
OhioCas	37	37¼
OilerTP	10½	11
PCAInt	17⅞	18⅝
PabstB	13¼	13¾
PicGaR	15⅞	17⅛
PauleyP	21⅝	21½
PaylsCs	21⅜	22¼
PeerMf	16⅜	16⅝
PenaEnt	14	15
Pentair	13¼	13½
Petrolit	77½	78
Pettibon	17	17½
PhilaNat	30¾	30¾
PierceSS	9½	9⅝
Pinkrtn	44½	45½
PionHIB	38⅝	38⅝
Piastine	¾	1¼
Possis	5⅝	6
PresGM	42½	43
PrsStevn	37½	38
Progrp	11½	11⅞
PbSvNC	11⅝	11⅞
PurtBen	21¼	21¾
PutDCop	14½	15¾
QuakrCh	14⅞	15½
RopenPr	12	12¾
Raychm	73½	74½
Raymnd	25½	26
ReevCm s	33½	34¼
RepNLfe	23	23¾
RoodEx	44½	44¾
RobbMy s	38	40
Roseton	2¾	3¼
Rouse	18⅝	18⅝
RusStov	15⅛	15¾
Sadlier	3¾	3⅞
Safeco	35⅝	35⅝
StHelGd	38⅝	39¼
StPaul	38⅞	39⅞
ScanDt	1 13-16	1 15-16
Scripot	47½	52
Seagr s	29¼	29¾
SvcMer	11¾	11⅞
Svcmst	35	35½
ShMed	28½	28¾
Shwmt s	25	25¼
SCalWtr	11	11½
SwEJSv	14¾	15½
SwtEnr	36⅝	37¼
Standyn	28½	28¾
StdMicro	10⅛	10⅝
StdRegs	33¼	34
StanHP	29	30½
SterlSl	4¼	4½
StrawCl	21½	22
Subaru	22	22¼
SuperEl	10¼	11
TIME DC	4¾	5½
Tamoax	29⅜	29⅝
Tandem s	62⅞	62½
TecumP	57	59
TelcmA s	27¼	27¾
Tennant	32½	33½
Tiprary	30½	30¾
TomiOil s	10⅜	10⅝
TricoPd	29	31½
TravGld g	5⅛	5½
TysonFd	16¼	16½
UnMcGil	16½	17¼
USEnr	11¼	11⅝
USSur s	27	27¼
USTrck	12	12¼
UVaBsh	32	32¼
UpPenP	10½	11½
VaalR	44½	47¼
ValBkAr	34⅝	34⅝
VaaDus	16	16¼
Vrooin s	29	29¾
Velcro s	8⅝	9
VictraSt	7½	7⅝
VideoCp	14¼	14½
VaNBsh	14¼	14¾
WshEnr	13⅜	14
Weldtrn	3⅝	4
WellGa s	21½	22½
Wendys	21	21¾
Wendy wi	13⅝	14
WstDref	70½	71½
WDeep	46½	47¼
WHold	66	66½
WinMtg	3⅝	4¼
WmorC	22¼	22½
WoodLat	21½	22
WrighW	4⅝	5⅛
ZionUta	35	35¼

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 27, 1981

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	16⅞ - 17	14½ - 15½	8¼ - 8¾	13 13/16 - 13 15/16	12 - 12¼
2 M.	16½ - 16¾	14¼ - 14½	8½ - 8¾	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	12¾ - 13
3 M.	16 9/16 - 16 11/16	14 - 14½	8¼ - 8¾	12 9/16 - 12 11/16	13¼ - 13½
6 M.	16⅛ - 16¼	13¼ - 13¾	8⅜ - 8⅞	12 5/16 - 12 11/16	13¼ - 13½
1 Y.	16 - 16⅛	12⅝ - 12⅞	7⅝ - 7⅞	12⅝ - 12⅞	13⅛ - 13⅜

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Tokyo Exchange

February 27, 1981

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	208	Mitsubi Chem.	263
Asahi Glass	488	Mitsubi Corp.	460
Canon	850	Mitsubi Elec	213
Dai Nip. Print	612	Mitsui Co.	318
Daiwa	301	Mitsukoshi	470
Fuji Bank	458	Nikko Securities	339
Fuji Photo	1,110	Nomura	370
Hitachi	322	Nippon Elec.	563
Honda Motor	536	Nippon Steel	147
C. Itoh	491	Sharp	689
I.H.I.	146	Sony Corp	3,500
Japan Air L.	2,450	Sumitomo Bank	436
Kansai El. Pwr.	915	Sumitomo Chem.	144
Kao Soap	520	Sumitomo Metal	182
Kawasaki Steel	153	Taisho Marine	267
Kirin Brewery	457	Takeda	865
Komatsu	335	Teijin	150
Kubota	354	Tokyo Marine	628
Matsu El. Ind.	884	Toray	267
Matsu E. Wks	560	Toyota	735
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	190	Yamaichi	253

New Index: 507.46; Previous: 506.25
Nikkei-DJ Index: 7,146.53; Previous: 7,120.24

European Stock Markets

February 27, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	78.00	78.50
AKZO	18.10	18.10
Albert Heijn	73.70	73.80
Algemene Bank	296.00	294.50
AMEV	93.70	94.00
Amrobank	56.50	56.70
A'Dam Rub	4.00	4.10
Boskalis	82.30	82.00
Bredero	165.50	167.00
Buehrmann T	57.50	57.50
Caland Hldg	29.80	30.20
Elsevier	143.00	144.00
Ennia	147.00	148.00
Fokker	39.50	40.00
Gist Brocades	59.00	58.80
Heineken	58.50	59.50
H.V.A.	41.50	42.50
Hoogovens	18.40	18.20
Naarden	22.00	22.80
K.L.M.	77.40	80.00
Nat. Nedder	125.50	125.80
Nedlloyd	115.80	116.50
Oce Vander G	95.00	95.00
OGEM	8.00	8.20
Pakhoed	39.20	41.20
Philips	19.10	19.50
Robeco	220.00	218.50
Rodamco	113.70	113.50
Rolinco	216.00	214.50
Rorento	124.20	124.00
Royal Dutch	207.50	207.80
RSV	41.50	41.00
Unilever	132.00	133.30
Van Ommer	32.30	32.50
VMF-Stork	30.30	30.80
VNU	75.70	76.80

Anp-Cbs Index: 98.10
Previous: 98.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,240	1,240
Cockerill	187	188
EBES	1,780	1,780
Electrobel	3,380	3,370
GB-Inno-BM	1,932	1,950
GBL (B.Lamb)	944	920
Hoboken	2,600	2,610
Petrofina	4,870	4,850
Pt. Gevaert	1,320	1,284
Soc. Generale	1,324	1,312
Sofina	2,730	2,725
Solvay	2,310	2,280
Traction Elec	2,145	2,145
Un. Miniere	740	734
V. Montagne	1,014	1,018

Bourse Index: 103.13
Previous: 102.78

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	40.00	40.50
Allianz Vers.	456.00	456.00
B.A.S.F.	121.00	120.80
Bayer	109.80	110.20
Bayer Hypo	188.00	188.00
Bayer Verein	282.00	282.00
Commerzbank	132.80	131.50
Cont. Gummi	58.50	57.20
Daimler	265.00	266.50
Degussa	230.30	233.00
Demag	130.00	130.00
D.Babcock	170.00	174.00
Deutsche Bnk	278.00	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	157.00	157.00
Du. Schulte	141.00	139.50
GHH	179.50	182.00
Hapag Lloyd	64.00	63.00
Hochtief	480.00	487.00
Hoechst	115.00	115.00
Hoesch	25.00	24.90
Holzmann	375.00	372.00
Horten	132.50	134.00
Kali u Salz	214.00	216.50
Karstadt	179.00	181.50
Kaufhof	157.50	158.50
K.H.D.	169.80	170.00
Kloeckner	52.50	51.50
Krupp	55.30	55.20
Linde	301.00	301.00
Lufthansa	60.10	62.00
MAN	167.00	165.00
Mannesman	123.50	125.00
Metallgesell.	315.00	315.00
Muench. Ruck	508.00	503.00
Neckermann	84.50	84.50
Preussag	132.00	131.50
RWE.new	164.10	175.40
Schering	241.50	231.90
Siemens	247.10	247.40
Thyssen	70.50	70.50
Varta	165.50	169.00
Veba	125.50	124.60
VEW	107.70	108.00
Volkswagen	151.80	150.00

[illegible] Index: N.A.
Previous: 95.85

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.68	0.63½
AA Cp	51¾	14.07
Anglo-Am	0.85½	0.88
Babcock-Wil	0.98	0.95
Barclays Bnk	4.05	3.98
BAT Ind.	2.83	2.78
Beecham Gp	1.63	1.60
BICC	2.07	2.03
BOC Int'l	1.19	1.17
Boots	2.42	2.38
Bowater	2.03	2.00
B.P.	4.12	4.08
Burmah	1.79	1.81
Coats Patons	0.45	0.45
Charter Gold	2.38	2.45
Cadbury Sc.	0.78	0.77½
Cons. Gold Fds	4.50	4.55
Courtaulds	0.62	0.60
De Beer	$8.13	8.18
Distillers	1.96	1.90
Dunlop	0.63	0.64
Free St Ged	44¾	47.00
GEC	6.50	6.43
GKN	1.44	1.44
Glaxo	2.90	2.72
GUS	4.80	4.75
Guinness	N.A.	0.75
Hawker-Sidd	2.94	2.82
ICI	2.58	2.70
Imps	0.80½	0.79½
Lonrho	N.A.	1.07
Lucas	1.93	1.80
Marks-Spenc	1.25	1.24
Metal Box	1.86	1.84
Plessey	3.21	3.17
Randfontein	$60.00	61⅝
Rank Org.	1.82	1.74
Reed	2.14	2.11
Rolls Royce	1.57	1.57
Royal Dutch	40.25	40.05
R.T.Z.	4.23	4.21
Shell	4.22	4.20
Thorn (A)	3.12	3.12
Trafalgar H	0.87	0.86
Tube Invest.	1.94	1.90
Ultramar	4.83	4.80
Untd Biscuits	0.88	0.86
Vickers	1.57	1.57
War Loan 3½	31½	31.00
W. Deep	54⅝	48.00
W. Driefin	$71.00	73.00
W. Holding	$66.00	68⅝
Woolworth	0.55	0.55
ZCI	0.29	0.27

F.T. 30 Index: 506.60
Previous: 497.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	12.25	12.25
Bastogi	739.00	739.50
Centrale	45,005	44,602
Finsider	104.00	103.25
Generali	165,000	162,990
IFI	6,650.00	6,665.00
Italcementi	48,605	46,200
Italgas	1,130.00	1,129.00
Italsider	312.50	312.00
LaRinas	430.00	429.00
Montedis	249.00	253.00
Olivetti	4,399.00	4,359.00
Pirelli	4,898.00	4,700.00
Snia Visco	1,350.00	1,349.00

BCI Index: 235.19
Previous: 231.97

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	488.00	487.00
Alsthom Atl.	116.00	112.70
BIC	511.00	520.00
Bouygues	662.00	674.00
BSN	1,039.00	1,030.00
Carrefour	1,725.00	1,722.00
Cim Lafarge	290.50	283.00
Club Mediter	400.10	404.00
Cofimeg	139.00	140.10
Cie Bancaire	373.00	369.00
CFP	219.00	218.40
CGE	390.00	390.00
CCF	209.00	211.00
Creusot Loire	85.50	83.80
CSF	382.80	390.00
Dumez	887.00	890.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,172.00	1,165.00
Gen Occident	381.00	377.00
Hachette	364.00	365.00
Imetal	75.10	75.50
Legrand	1,620.00	1,570.00
L Oreal	655.00	655.00
Mach Bull	57.50	57.10
Matra	21.50	21.70
Michelin	671.00	680.00
Moet Henn	479.00	476.00
Moulinex	79.00	75.70
Nord-Est L.	33.20	33.80
Paribas	228.00	225.50
Penarroya	71.10	71.00
Pernod Ric	304.00	300.00
Perrier	165.90	163.50
Peugeot	133.00	138.00
Poclain	186.00	184.00
Printemps	117.00	117.80
PUK	95.80	90.90
Radiotech.	226.00	222.00
Redoute	470.00	464.00
Rh Poulenc	93.20	94.20
Roussel Uclaf	185.50	185.00
Sacilor	13.70	13.50
St Gobain	134.20	133.50
Skis Rossignol	538.00	548.00
Suez	308.00	300.00
Telemecan	1,178.	1,180.00
ThomsonBr	221.80	221.50
Usinor	8.80	9.00
Valeo	264.50	258.00

Agefi Index: 144.54
Previous: 145.80

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,090	1,090
Buehrle	2,420	2,390
B Boveri	1,380	1,395
Ciba Geigy	1,045	1,055
Cr Suisse	2,640	2,590
Elektrowatt	2,450	2,420
Fisher	720	710
Hoff-Roche B	8,000	7,825
Interfood	6,200	6,075
Jelmoli	1,365	1,370
Landis Gyr	1,550	1,530
Nestle	3,085	3,090
Sandoz	3,950	3,925
Schindler	1,530	1,520
Ste B. Suisse	374	375
Sulzer	2,700	2,705
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Peek Into Victorian Life

by Mary Blume

ONDON — London's newest museum is quite simply a house, and not even a grand one. The Linley Sambourne house, which opened briefly ember, went into hibernation for the and will start receiving visitors again is weekend, is a middle-class Victorian What makes it interesting is that it has halfited by the same family, and little l, since Linley Sambourne and his oved in in 1874.

ouse is at 18 Stafford Terrace in Kens- a then-suburban development built be- 865 and 1874 in stolid, vaguely Itali- ay Suffolk brick (flashier parts of town the same time building in Queen Anne Sambourne, known as "Sammy," was a oung Punch cartoonist. The house had ought by his wife's parents. "I think are a bit worried about his ability to " says Hermione Hobhouse, secretary ictorian Society, which runs the house. ve he did, working in the drawing ntertaining friends and subjects of his cartoons at weekly dinners, branching istration (the exceedingly ornate diplo- at he designed for the International s Exhibition and was very proud of, gs on the staircase), and raising a fami- house, says Sambourne's granddaugh- Countess of Rosse, was filled with the Havana cigars and lavender water.

y, the small, snug house still has an air ow comfort. Lady Rosse, one of the s of the Victorian Society and the of Lord Snowdon, herself lived in it for s. Visiting it as a child, she writes in the ook "The deep brown draperies and s were a little frightening, but Stafford was a happy place."

furnished in a typically Victorian profu- styles, with dadoes and William Morris per, furniture in Puginesque neo-Goth- Victorian-Georgian and Louis XVI and h styles, drawings by Kate Greenaway, raphs by Julia Margaret Cameron as a snapshot of the first salmon Sam- caught, a bust of Gladstone, potted tained-glass windows and a hoof from e's favorite horse that has been made box engraved "Dolly."

he stairway there is a rather engaging Victorian thrift: Expensive wallpaper ing Spanish leather has been used, but places where the eye is most likely to it.

pite the dust-catching wealth of objects that fill its rooms, the house is in impeccable order thanks to volunteer members of the Victorian Society, who polish brass and lay fires with the urgent devotion of a Victorian tweeny.

Sambourne worked at home, sending his weekly cartoons to Punch by messenger (Lady Rosse recalls a little messenger boy with pill-box hat, white gloves and bicycle in attendance at the outside gate). If he was skilled with his pencil, "Sammy" was famous for his slips of the tongue — "I don't care for Lady Macbeth in the street-walking scene" — and his stern warning to a friend, "You're digging nails in your coffin with every stroke of your tongue." Says R.G.G. Price in his "History of Punch":

"Sambourne worked from an extraordinary collection of props and 10,000 photographs. He carefully drew his figures in the nude and added the uniform or dress on the top... He was a happy, kindly man, very energetic and always rushing off to shoot or hunt or yacht. 'Sammy' was loved by his colleagues, who were much amused by his naivety and respectful of his goodness."

He had two children: a daughter who married well and a bachelor son known as Roy but christened Mawdley Herapath, who lived on at 18 Stafford Terrace, after Sambourne's death in 1910, thus unintentionally assuring that the house would be unchanged. "Nothing changed because it's always the daughter-in-law who changes a house," Hermione Hobhouse says.

During Roy's tenancy, his sister, who was Lady Rosse's mother, kept a sharp eye on the house. "She insisted on paying for the running of the house, an excuse to lock all drawers, taking good care to keep the keys and strangling any question of throwing away or tidying," Lady Rosse says.

Still, Roy left his imprint: photographs on his bedroom wall of pretty actresses and of boating parties give a capsule view of an Edwardian bachelor's existence, when life was one long weekend.

In 1978 the Earl and Countess of Rosse offered the house to the nation. Because of its unique character, it received a grant from the Land Fund and was bought in 1979 by the Greater London Council, who leased it to the Victorian Society.

The Linley Sambourne House is open to the public from March 1, on Wednesdays and on Sunday afternoons. For information on guided visits and to confirm opening hours, visitors should telephone the Victorian Society at 944.10.19 in London. ■

National Monuments Record

The cozy Sambourne drawing room, typically Victorian, decorated to the teeth.

The Other Strindberg

by Helen Lion

DUESSELDORF — Strolling through the many exhibits of the Strindberg Festival in this town is like watching trickles of lava simultaneously pouring down a dozen volcanoes.

The photographs, paintings, occult symbols, love letters, sketches, traces of plans realized and plans gone by the wayside reveal a sort of modern-day Leonardo da Vinci — of the literary, *Weltschmerz* kind.

We are confronted with the slight, steely-eyed figure of a haunted man whose great ambition was to "understand the world and its ways" — with the aid of pen and paintbrush, black magic and lenseless cameras.

For the first time anywhere, the total Johan August Strindberg is being shown (in Duesseldorf till March 8; in Munich, March 18-April 26; in Berlin, May 3-24). Even his countrymen will learn a great deal about their greatest playwright, who so profoundly marked the European and American stage.

The Strindberg Festival is about the other, unknown Strindberg — a man variously influenced by Nietzsche and Heine, a man terribly preoccupied with himself, a strange genius who could — and did — unleash creative forces in a dozen directions, who passionately pursued many women but could not hold on to any one of them for very long.

"Don't ask me to believe this," exclaimed an angry teen-age visitor, turning for approval to her classmates sitting on the museum floor. "A man who paints, photographs, writes heaps of letters, plays, novels, articles — all at the same time — no, that's impossible!"

The fact is that Strindberg painted only when he couldn't write. He painted when he was disturbed; he wrote when his mind found a modicum of peace. But the dramatist so concerned with human destiny is the artist who completely ignores the human figure. While his plays probe the human psyche, the 43 paintings at the Stadtmuseum, gathered from private collections and Swedish museums and comprising 90 percent of all his production, are landscapes totally bare of humanity.

The oils show the elements in an uproar: violent windstorms, tossing sea waves, icy beaches — reflections of Strindberg's own inner turbulence. When a few of his canvases were shown last year at the Venice Biennale, their modernism elicited considerable surprise and interest. "Golgotha," painted after his first wife left him in 1894, is a tumultuous mass of black, while "Inferno" (1901), after his second wife left him, is a stormy mass of white rising out of relentless blackness.

Given his dark moods and occasional misogamy, one can imagine that "The Lonely Mushroom," a white-dotted red fungus on a white and light-blue surface, was meant to symbolize the disloyal woman marring a pure landscape.

Women always played a negative role in his life. His mother was a housemaid and, while he later launched numerous satires against the strict structuralism of Swedish society, he resented being the son of a maid. He externalizes this in the autobiographical "Son of a Servant" (1913). He also married three times, though each wife abandoned him after a relatively short and tempestuous union. He fathered five children, all of them left in the custody of their mothers.

Strindberg lived 63 years, from 1849 until his death by cancer in 1912. (The present tribute is tied to no anniversary.) During these years, he was poet, playwright, reporter, novelist, theater and art critic, chronicler of Sweden, self-exile, painter, photographer, a man who dabbled in alchemy and invoked black magic, an inebriate who, under the influence of almost nightly overdoses of alcohol, wrote insulting letters to friend and foe, a radical who criticized the manners and mannerisms of his time, an orientalist who classified Chinese and Japanese literature at the Stockholm Royal Library.

He felt compelled to write three autobiographies, and almost all the photographs he took were of himself (this in addition to being snapped by some 30 professional photographers). When asked why he was so obsessed with photographing himself, he said, "But I want people to see my soul and that comes out best in these photographs."

Photography fascinated him, much as it did his writer contemporaries, Lewis Carroll and Emile Zola. But his preoccupation was more than interest in a new art form. He spent much time photographing celestial bodies, for instance, and in March 1894 sent samples of his work to the Astronomical Society in Paris.

He spoke of "repetitious cloud formations" and wanted to prove, by drawing and by photograph, that these were supernatural phenomena. In 1906 he began experimenting with life-size enlargements, convinced that they had occult meaning. He distrusted lenses because he believed they distorted reality. He once had a camera built out of a cigar box (which is on view), but there is no record that this camera obscura, which contained no lenses, ever produced one good shot.

In 1890 he decided to try to capture with word and camera his own Swedish people and his country's natural landscape; he took 150 photos across 4,000 kilometers of southern and central Sweden — none of which ever saw the light of day. They were ruined in the developing room.

Three years earlier, as rumors of a Franco-German conflict thickened, he had been ready to show his mettle as a war correspondent — on horseback. He equipped himself with maps, distance tabulations and plates for what he called his "instant camera." But the war, like the rumors, evaporated, and with it Strindberg's chance to enter into the annals of war reporting.

In those early days of photography, developing and copying involved some one hundred hand processes. Strindberg spent hours experimenting with color and development and left behind hundreds of recipes relating to emulsions, as well as theories about light sensitivity. In fact, in 1895 he had to be treated at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris for a skin disease aggravated by his chemical experiments.

It is the self-portraits that most strike the eye today. There are some 40 in various sizes and poses: Strindberg in straw hat with wide band sitting against patterned wallpaper. Strindberg with velvet cap, sitting at desk, pen in right hand, his left fist against his temple in a "thinking" pose. In knitted basque cap and black ankle-length raincoat, staring at the world with a piercing look he interpreted as virile. (He suffered from his small physique and liked to fancy himself a Nietzschean superman.)

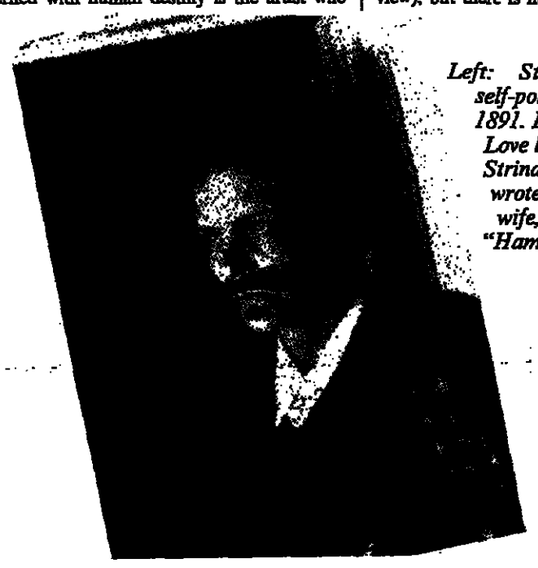
"This is format, composition and lighting!" he wrote on the back of one photo dedicated to actress Fanny Faulkner, the object of his intense admiration after his third wife, Harriet Bosse, left him.

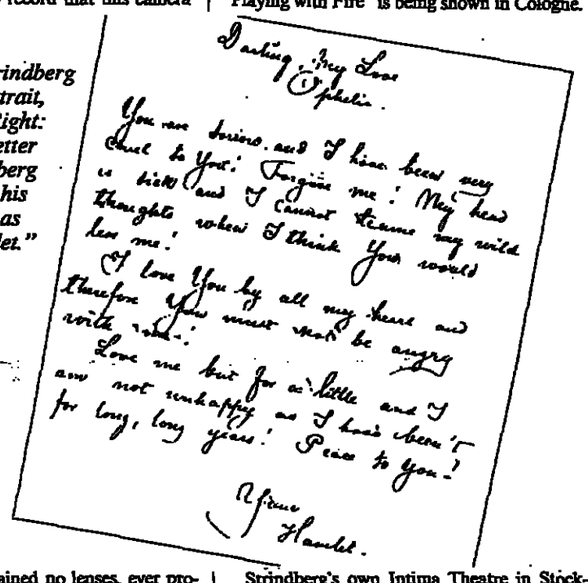
A biographer reveals that Strindberg feverishly jotted down his experiences as well as unusual words he happened to think of. He would cross the words out as he used them in his writings — so he would not repeat them. This may be one of the reasons he chose to borrow from Shakespeare in his letters to Siri von Essen, his future first wife. He addressed her variously as Ophelia, Julia and Cleopatra.

The Cleopatra missive, half in Swedish, half Latin, is signed "Tuus Antonius." In the letter signed "Romeo" he writes, "I feel as strong as an African lion... I feel like a coconut palm in the Amazon stream... Love me forever, or I'll bite you in the neck till you die..."

Actually, it was writing to which he always returned, his other creative and pseudoscientific escapades only brief though intense pauses. (It was in Paris at the Hotel Orfila, where he moved in February, 1896, that he occupied himself with occult speculations, hypnotism and telepathy.)

As part of the festival, the Duesseldorf Stadttheater staged his "Dance of Death" and actor Gunter Koenig has read selections from his works. By coincidence, the "Dance of Death" is concurently being staged in nearby Wuppertal and a little-known one-act comedy "Playing with Fire" is being shown in Cologne.





Darling, My Love
Ophelia

You are boring, and I have been very cruel to You. Forgive me! My head is bad and I cannot blame my wild thoughts when I think You would leave me!
I love You by all my hours and therefore You must not be angry with me!
Love me but for a little and I am not unhappy as I have been for long, long years! Peace to You!
Your Hamlet.

Left: Strindberg self-portrait, 1891. Right: Love letter Strindberg wrote his wife, as "Hamlet."

Strindberg's own Intima Theatre in Stockholm, amply illustrated at the exhibition, catered to an audience of 161, owned a stage of 6 by 4 meters and, with one exception, produced only Strindberg plays during the three years of its existence.

Eccentric as he may have been, Strindberg's tastes seem to have been quite normal, as is disclosed in a questionnaire he filled out for a Danish newspaper in 1897 but which was never printed then and has never been seen anywhere until now: his favorite music — Beethoven sonatas; his favorite season — a summer night after a warm rain; his favorite food and drink — fish and beer.

The Strindberg Festival was two years in the making and is the fruit of cooperation of four local institutions aided by the Swedish embassy in Bonn and the Swedish Society in Duesseldorf: the Art Museum (which brought together the paintings), the City Museum (photographs), the Heinrich Heine Institute (manuscripts) and the Dumont-Lindemann Archives (stage sketches).

"Strindberg as Painter and Photographer" is at the Stadtmuseum, Baeckerstrasse 7-9. "Strindberg the Author" at the Orangerie, Orangeriestrasse 6. Entrance free; open: Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Wednesday 10 a.m.-8 p.m., to March 8 (but closed on March 1). ■

Few Tips on That Tipping Business

by Jeffrey Robinson

ANNES, France — It's "drink money" in some languages. *Pourboire. Propina. Trinkgeld.* Sometimes it's gratuity. More often, it's just a tip.

ther the word comes from the British to pass something to someone" or from p of the hat" gesture, no one seems to ore sure. That it has to do with drinking ome romantic notion, especially with a root in English words like *tippler* and oth of which can happen if gratuities d for "drink money."

in Cannes, King Faruk of Egypt is remembered as the biggest tipper of them all. years ago, when hotel employees made 00 francs a month, the average tip was times. A two-franc day was a good day s. Faruk let fly with 50-franc notes — a salary — for bringing him a newspaper ukfast. Needless to say, Faruk had all the and breakfast trays he could use.

se days, very few people can tip like him. st swanky European hotels, the 15 per- ervice charge added to the bill is sup- to cover tips. But there are times when feel they should give something extra, sort out the confusion, the subject was sed with the staff of the Hotel Carlton.

st staff members agreed that tipping is a elicate question and that for services for there's already a charge, the client is un- obligation to add on a tip.

rmen: One doorman said, "It's easier to be doorman a tip than looking for a park- ace or putting money in the meter." He sts a franc or two if a doorman finds you , and 5-10 francs ($1-$2) for handling car. If you're staying several days, he ad- giving the doorman something at check- me. If there are several doormen, tell the hom you give the tip to that it is for all of He promises they will share it.

ception Desk: Most of the time front desk nnel don't get tipped. On the other hand, might want to offer a small gift before ing out to someone who has been espe- helpful. "A bottle of whiskey," said one ant manager at the front desk, "is a nice ht. More often it's a necktie. Sometimes ore creative. One regular guest is forever ng me six pairs of black socks on each "

ncierge: The first thing the head concierge says is that there is no obligation to tip s you want to thank him for some kind of special service. In France the "coin of use" was once five francs; now it's 10 francs. "A helpful concierge might be thanked after a week's stay by a guest who offers him 50-100 francs ($10-$20). That gets pooled with the other concierges, so it says thank you to all of them."

Porter: The man who carries your luggage is generally thinking about $1-$2 per bag. Said one porter, "That's nice. But twice that is twice as nice."

Maids: According to the Carlton's executive housekeeper, "Five to 10 francs a day is quite correct. If you ask for something special, such as sewing, you might want to consider a special tip, perhaps 10 francs."

With maids, though, there is the problem of where and how to give the tip. Her answer is, "When you depart, either leave it on the dresser, or ring for the maid and hand it to her."

But what happens if you ring for the maid and suddenly a whole slew of hall personnel show up to say goodbye? "Don't worry," said the housekeeper. "Hand your tip to the maid and thank them all. They'll have to share it."

Room service: Here, too, service is included, just as in a restaurant. If you feel you want to leave something for the person who brings up breakfast, hall waiters suggest leaving five francs on the tray.

Bar: The head bartender at the hotel was the frankest of all: "If the service is good, then leave a little more than the already included 15 percent. You might add another five percent. That's the usual practice. But if service is not so good, leave nothing extra."

Restaurants: Again, service is included, so an extra tip depends on the client's evaluation of the service. But leaving it how and for whom? The maitre d' said it wasn't really a problem because most restaurant personnel share their tips. "Either leave it on the table, perhaps an extra five percent, or hand it directly to the maitre d' and say it's for the personnel." He said it was a welcome gesture, especially if you have received some special attention — a sommelier's help with the wine, a souffle or a dish prepared at the table.

Telephone operators: Faruk bought them all silk scarves, but they haven't been tipped a lot since then. Film producers, who can give operators a lot of extra work during the Cannes Film Festival, remember them with gifts. Music producers who come here for MIDEM (the international music market) also give them a lot of work but don't tip them. It proves nothing except that film producers are more generous than music producers.

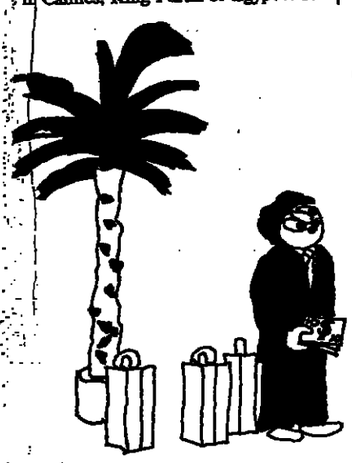
Barbers, beauticians and cab drivers: If no service charge is tacked on, a 10-15 percent tip is generally expected. In France, a cab driver will actually get out of his taxi and shout at you if he thinks he has been undertipped — in which case, a manager suggested, you should ask the driver to return your tip. He says it usually solves the problem.

How to tip? Everyone agrees, "discreetly." Some people make a show of it because they want everyone to see them handing out tips. And one employee even went as far as to say, "Many of those people happen to be Italians. They're very fond of being thought as big tippers."

Then there are the British, who don't like to leave tips at bars but do invite bartenders to have a drink. Parisians can be very generous, although the consensus at the Carlton is that most of their native French-speaking guests are slightly allergic to tipping. So are movie stars and singers. Men tip better than women. The Russians may be the worst tippers of them all, but they sometimes leave bottles of Vodka. Arabs leave watches. Some sheikhs have left thousands of francs. Others have left nothing.

One doorman said a client once left his car as a tip, so he's waiting for that to happen to him. Actually, he says, he'd prefer a boat. Many people don't leave tips for the maids, while the Japanese, for some unknown reason, always leave the maids tips — hidden under the pillows.

Americans, generally rated as good tippers, are honest enough to ask when they don't know how much to tip. The staff appreciates the gesture, because it shows the guest is trying to do the right thing. One American guest who was trying to do the right thing with a concierge was honest enough to explain that he had run out of cash. He wrote the concierge a check for $10, for which the concierge gratefully said thank you. The client was never seen again, but his check returned several times. ■



Between Flights With Krzysztof Zanussi

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — There was no one but us in the vast lobby of the hotel: the writer and Krzysztof Zanussi, the 41-year-old Polish film director, busier than ever and "working like mad." It was 2 a.m. and we'd just begun.

Arriving late in the evening from Rome, where he had just finished shooting a film about the Pope, Zanussi was in Paris to appear at some special screenings of his films. The next morning, the Polish director was to fly to Frankfurt, to direct Ionesco's "The King Dies" for the stage.

Zanussi's willingness to wedge a free moment into a busy schedule reveals in good measure his patience and conviction. It was his fourth overnight stop in Paris in three weeks. His most recent film, "Contract," opens here on March 11, featuring Leslie Caron as an extravagant American ex-dancer in Poland who turns out in the end to be a kleptomaniac. "That is one of the jokes of the film," he says.

Zanussi is frequently labeled the moralist among contemporary Polish filmmakers. He feels a certain duty to provide the "models in life" for his audiences — "people trying to find a new place in society."

"Wherever there is some sort of social migration," says Zanussi, "I know that I have an audience — people who come in from the countryside to become workers, workers who become students. These people are curious. They confront their lives with what they're shown in the cinema, because they are trying to find themselves again."

In "The Constant Factor," which won the 1980 Cannes Jury Prize for directing, Zanussi's protagonist finds himself up against a society that assumes the corruption of everyone and refuses to acknowledge the existence of death.

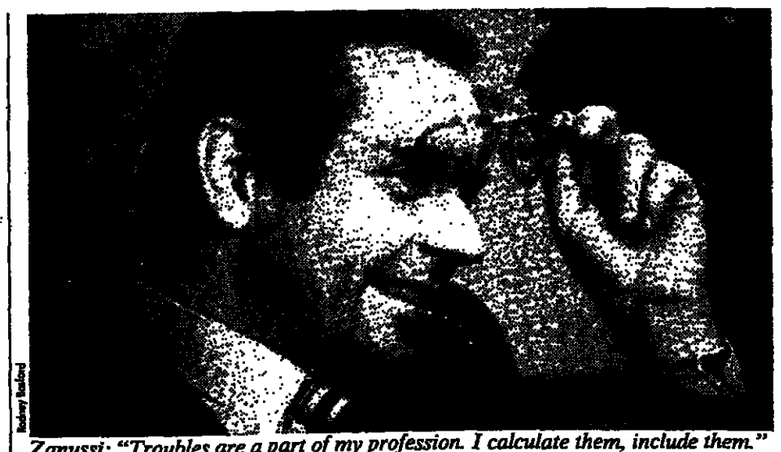
"I rank death as a very important criteria of our life values," says Zanussi. "The society that does not have an established attitude toward death is in a way culturally condemned. There must be something bigger in our lives than death."

Yet, he is not surprised at the success in Poland of such a different subject. The film, which was financed by a large state subsidy on the basis of Zanussi's reputation, has returned its investment. "They give subsidies rather generously — it is elementary policy in Poland — even if the film is not all that flattering."

The protagonist's resistance carries "The Constant Factor." As Zanussi explains it, "My society has survived due to rebellion, the ultimate value and a very strong Polish characteristic. Even before 150 years of being occupied, Poland had a great tradition of individualism and a cult of not compromising."

Zanussi takes chances, but he recognizes when they are worth the risk. "Roads in the Night," sponsored by West German television,

Continued on page 9W



Rodney Rawford

Zanussi: "Troubles are a part of my profession. I calculate them, include them."

Restaurant review

Haute Cuisine in Cologne: Local Specialities With a Nouvelle Touch

by Patricia Wells

COLOGNE, West Germany — Ten or 15 years ago, one was hard pressed to find fine restaurants in Germany. Cavernous *bierstube* serving gargantuan platters of sauerkraut and bratwurst, yes. Haute cuisine, no.

Now there are a batch of them. And what do they serve? Not classic French. Not regional German. But French nouvelle cuisine, which has conquered all — perhaps because mastery of classic French cooking takes years of intensive training, whereas chefs can pick up nouvelle cuisine quickly and adapt it easily to local foods.

What one finds now is a solid, stolid interpretation of French nouvelle cuisine that puts to good use the game, fruits and berries that flourish here. And when the food is prepared by a truly creative German chef, it is much more than carbon-copy French nouvelle.

Franz Keller, who opened **Franz Keller's Restaurant** at 21 Aachener Strasse here last June, is one of those chefs. Barely 30, Keller was raised in Freiburg, West Germany, studied with his chef father Franz Keller, then went on to apprentice himself to Paul Bocuse and Michel Guerard. He learned well and has already earned a Michelin star in the 1981 guide.

He knows all about fresh, seasonal ingredients, keeping things simple, not promising more than he can deliver. His philosophy is "not to make the impossible possible." That means no strawberries in the dead of winter, no game in the heat of summer. The young Keller wisely keeps both his menu (which is rich in duck, goose and quail) and restaurant small, serving 40 diners with a staff of 22.

Good first courses included a salad of rare-roasted breast of quail — crispy-skinned with rosy red meat — served with a salad of bright green *mache* and beet-red *trevise* bathed in a warm vinaigrette, and a platter of paper-thin slices of lightly smoked goose breast, also served with tender greens.

The *Barbarieenien-Ragout mit feinen Gemuesen*, a ragout of duck, arrived pleasingly rare, served with very young, fresh broccoli and thin little potato crepes, deep-fried but virtually greaseless. The best dish sampled, the *Gebratene Ganseleber mit Apfeln und Portwein-*

Keller's Tomato: informal, fun.

sauce, was a fine piece of sauteed goose liver accompanied by sauteed apple slices and a light but rich port sauce.

The restaurant itself has a sort of proud sleekness, with black floor, black chairs, white china and bright gold walls. Empty, it is rather cold and lifeless; filled with the attractive young Koelners who frequent it, it serves as a quiet backdrop for fine dining.

Desserts, though fairly limited, were very good. Keller's version of profiterolles is light and refreshing: miniature cream puffs filled with fresh vanilla ice cream and topped with warm, bittersweet chocolate sauce. And his interpretation of the French *langue du chat* is amusingly German: The oversized cat's tongue pastry is the color of gingerbread, filled with blackcurrant, pineapple and mango sorbet.

Service is hesitant and amateurish, and the wine list, though varied, expensive. Considering the quality, the prices here are not out of line. Keller offers a five-course dinner for 75 Deutsche marks, or about $35.

Like many other young German chefs, Keller is trying to educate German palates, particularly younger ones. He opened **Keller's Tomato**, an informal, contemporary restaurant a few doors down at 11 Aachener Strasse, for those who don't have the money for formal restaurants.

The Tomato is an amusing mix of French bistro and American singles bar, complete with an Art Deco juke box playing Johnny Mathis tunes of the 1950s. Here the young Cologne crowd gathers to linger over lunch or late dinner, seated at wooden park-bench banquettes, sipping Perrier and ordering daily specials off the blackboard. The narrow restaurant is decorated with posters (tomatoes only) and strips of red and green neon light.

Keller called it The Tomato because, he says, he wanted it to feel like his grandmother's kitchen — "as honest as a tomato." If you can follow this logic, you'll understand why there are no tomato dishes on the menu.

It is limited to three daily specials, such as roast chicken, grilled fish or sausage and lentil salad. Here, quality was certainly higher than most comparable restaurants: The grilled perch arrived fresh and lemony, served with simple but good boiled potatoes. Salads are fresh and unfussy, and the apple tart was in fact superior to one recently sampled at Lenôtre's Pre Catalan in Paris.

Although Keller's dessert was billed as *pâtéau aux pommes*, it was a classic French apple tart: a buttery, flaky crust layered with thin apple slices and a hint of apple liqueur. It was served with a giant scoop of rich vanilla ice cream, flecked with specks of vanilla bean. A full meal here, with a glass of wine, will cost about 30 Deutsche marks, or about $14.

If Franz Keller's is one of the newer restaurants in Cologne, **Goldener Pflug** is one of the older ones. Since 1936, this formal, almost fussy place has been run by the same family, changing chefs with the generations and cooking styles with international trends.

The elegant interior of the Goldener Pflug, one of the older Cologne restaurants.

Over the years, Goldener Pflug turned from German-French cooking to what the proprietor now calls "solid nouvelle," with an emphasis on solid. Located on the eastern edge of town, at 421 Olpener Strasse, the restaurant has rated two Michelin stars since 1972.

Even if the food here were only marginal (which it is not) the restaurant would still be highly recommended to game lovers. Right now, it offers not only wild pheasant, wild duck and venison, but the most prized of all game birds, *becasse*, or woodcock. Best of all, the game here is not overcooked, as in most German restaurants. You won't even have to beg to get it properly rare.

The restaurant may be decorated in a classic, heavy style, but the young chef Herbert Schonberner has a new and light touch. At a recent lunch, little canapes of smoked salmon mousse surrounded with cucumber vinaigrette appeared out of nowhere as soon as we sat down. Just a tease, a mouthful. Then came a plate mounded with wilted, baby spinach, covered with a lightly poached quail egg. Bright colors, simple flavors, good openers.

Next came a rich and formal soup of truffles and foie gras, arriving gift-wrapped in a dome of crackly puff pastry. It was hot, rich and generously portioned, a meal all its own. The seafood in the *salade de fruits de mer* was disappointingly limp, but the accompanying greens — tender asparagus stalks as thin as spaghetti, brussels sprouts the size of grapes — would have made a stunning salad all on their own.

The rack of lamb was rare and superbly tender, served with a fine gratin of potatoes rich in cream and nutmeg. But the woodcock was the unequivocal star of the meal. Ludwig Robertz, the proprietor, warned against it at first, suggesting the pronounced gamey flavor might be too much. We pressed, wisely.

In a day when almost all texture and flavor have been bred out of poultry, it was rare indeed to sample a bird with such a pungent, gamey and rich aroma and flavor. The bird was roasted rare, cooked with the innards intact. Then the liver, heart and gizzard were removed to prepare a thick, pronounced sauce.

The desserts assortment here was listless, but of mixed quality. Forget all but the sour cherry sorbet — a quintessentially German interpretation of French nouvelle. It is bright, rich, slightly tart and quickery, a fine ending for a fine meal.

One word of warning about the Goldener Pflug: The proprietor is enthusiastic and quite proud, but he pushes extra dishes. Watch out. You may be tempted but will curse when the bill comes. If you give in to extra dishes and wild game, the bill may come to 200 Deutsche marks, or about $80 per person, with a moderately priced wine.

Biblical Life

by Gary Yerkey

AMSTERDAM — Strictly speaking, it is not a "Bible museum." It is not filled with dusty old Bibles stacked on shelves in dark rooms. "No," says director Tijibbe Bijlsma, "that isn't what the museum is."

The Amsterdam Biblical Museum is a place where people can come and learn what it was like to live in biblical times. "Call it a biblical experience," says Mr. Bijlsma. On three floors — in the canal-side house where Hans Christian Andersen wrote fairy tales while staying with a friend — are mural photographs of Middle East geography, slide shows depicting life at the time of Christ, artifacts from ancient Egypt, maps and models. One model shows how Jerusalem looked in the first century.

School-age visitors can draw, make their own models, play games and act out theatrical pieces in biblical settings.

"We mean it to be a creative place," Mr. Bijlsma explains.

Opened six years ago, the museum claims to be unique. "There is a Bible Museum in London run by the British Bible Society that has a beautiful collection of old bibles," Mr. Bijlsma says. "But even the museum in Israel concentrated to bibles is not so extensive as ours."

The museum's original collection, including the model of Jerusalem — its most prized possession — was assembled in the 19th century by a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church named Schouten. When he died in 1905, it was turned over to a private foundation, which exhibited it for many years in south Amsterdam.

In 1975, a new foundation was created by the Dutch and Catholic Bible Societies. Since then, the museum has been moved to its present location, operating on an annual budget of 800,000 guilders ($400,000). The collection, which attracts 25,000 visitors a year, has been considerably expanded, and the museum now has a documentation center and a bookshop.

"The museum is not affiliated with any religious institution," Mr. Bijlsma says. "Nor is it biased toward either Judaism or Christianity." Items from both religions are on exhibit.

The Biblical Museum, at Herengracht 366, 1000 GJ Amsterdam, is open Tuesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on the first Sunday of the month, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel: 20/24.79.49.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

INNSBRUCK, Landestheater (tel: 21771). Grosses Haus — Feb. 28 and March 3: "Scheherazade" and "Die Kluge." March 1: "Boccaccio." Kammerspiele — March 1: "Monsieur Chasse."
●Volksbuehne Blaas (tel: 25902) — March 1: "Der Witwentroester."

VIENNA, Burgtheater (tel: 5324/2656) — March 3, 5 and 7: "Amadeus" (Shaffer). March 6: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
●Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Feb. 28: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Veronika Jochum piano (Beethoven, Bruckner). March 1: Itzhak Perlman violin, Bruno Canino piano (Mozart, R. Strauss, Debussy). Brahms Saal — March 1: Joerg Demus piano (Beethoven).
●Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655). Opera — Feb. 28: "Il Trovatore." March 1: "Die Mastersingers." March 2, 4 and 7: Bernstein's "Mass." March 3: "Salome." March 5: "Lohengrin."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera — March 1: "Madam Butterfly." March 5, 7 and 13: "Die Fledermaus." March 6 and 8: "Idomeneo."
●Musee d'Ethnologie Regionale, Gildekamersstraat 2-6 — To April 19: "Sumana — Sarvavid Vairocana Mandala," exhibition.

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 345.90.50) — To March 2: Chantal Goya. March 6-15: Belgian Indoor Tennis Championship.
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — March 5: Antwerp Philharmonic Orchestra, Andre Vandernoot conductor, Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky pianos (Lutoslawski, Bartok: Bartok Centenary Concert).
●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.02). Grande Salle — Feb. 28: "Goetterdaemmerung." Petite Salle — March 7-17: "La Boheme."

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH, Pavilion Theatre (tel: 25861) — From March 3: "Macbeth."
●Winter Gardens (tel: 26446) — Feb. 28: Camel. March 1: Iron Maiden. March 2: Ian Gillan Band.

BRISTOL, City Museum — Feb. 28-March 28: "Giacometti: Sculptures, Paintings, Drawings," exhibition.
●St. Matthias Library, Bristol Polytechnic — To March 5: "Ten 20th-Century Houses," exhibition.

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company. Includes: To March 4: "Suicide" (Erdman). March 5-9: "Passion Play" (Nichols).
●Anthony d'Offay, 23 Dering Street, W1 — To March 5: "Carl Andre," sculptures.
●Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — Feb. 28: "Cinderella," English National Opera. March 3-April 4: London Festival Ballet. Includes: March 3-14: "Romeo and Juliet."
●Hayward Gallery — To March 29: "Edward Hopper and William Johnstone," retrospectives.
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Feb. 28: London Philharmonic, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor, Galina Vishnevskaya soprano (Verdi). March 1: Philharmonia Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor, Pierre Amoyal violin (Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky). March 5: London Philharmonic, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor, Ruggiero Ricci violin (Beethoven, Brahms, Dutilleux). March 6: Royal Philharmonic, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano (Rossini, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky).
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Opera — March 3 and 6: "L'Africaine." Ballet — Feb. 28: "Giselle." March 2 and 5: "Mayerling." March 4 and 7: "Lulu."
●Victoria and Albert (tel: 589.63.71) — March 4-May 31: "Hille: 75 Years of British Furniture," exhibition.
●Whitechapel Art Gallery — To April 12: "Joseph Cornell," exhibition.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX, Theatre-Femina, 10 rue de Grassi — March 6-7: Dimitri Clown.

CERGY-PONTOISE, March 6-13: 2d Marionette Theater Biennale (tel: 032.79.00).

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 7/871.05.73) — March 5: Lyons Orchestra, Serge Baudo conductor, Paul Tortelier viola (Schumann). March 6: Wilhelm Kempff piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert).

NICE, To March 15: "Contemporary Music Festival." Includes: March 6-7: J. F. Heisser piano (Albeniz, Mompou, de Falla).

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — March 5-6: "A la Recherce de l'Oncle Sam: the United States as seen by French television since the 1960s," organized by Tom Bishop, New York University.
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 227.12.33) — To March 8: "Polish Contemporary Photography," exhibition. To April 20: "Les Realismes, Entre Revolution et Reaction: 1919-1939," exhibition.
●Galerie 55 (tel: 555.71.87) — To March 7: "Requiem for a Nun" (Faulkner). The New American Theater.
●Grand Palais — To April 27: "Gainsborough" and "Camille Pissarro: 1830-1903," exhibitions. March 5-April 5: "Salon des Independants."
●Musee du Luxembourg (tel: 544.40.41) — To May 3: "Gaule from Constantin to Childeric," exhibition.
●Le Palace — March 4: Marquis de Sade.
●Le Pied Bleu (tel: 285.32.16) — March 4-7: Andre Conduant guitar (jazz).
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73) — March 2: French National Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor. March 3: Jeremy Menuhin piano.
●Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 758.27.08) — Feb. 28 and March 1: "La Sylphide," Paris Opera. March 5-7: Paris Orchestra, Pinchas Zukerman conductor/violin (Haydn).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Concert Hall — March 1: Andy Bautista in Concert. March 6-7: Hong Kong Philharmonic, Ling Tung conductor, Steven de Groote piano (Stravinsky, Brahms). Theatre — To March 1: Japanese Film Exhibition.
●Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522.41.27) — To March 29: "Transitional Wares and Their Forerunners," exhibition. To April 12: "Pearl River in the 19th Century."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 051/50.28.59) — To March 29: "Alfonso Rubbiani: i veri e i falsi storici," exhibition.

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53). Opera — March 1, 4 and 8: "Adriana Lecouvreur." Ballet — Feb. 28, March 3 and 5-7: "Les Noces," "Incontri" and "The Firebird."

GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.54.69) — March 5, 8, 10, 13 and 15: "Semiramide."

MILAN, Teatro dell'Arte (tel: 86.54.69) — To March 8: "Una losca congiura di Barbariccia contro Bonaventura" (Tofano).
●Teatro Gerolamo (tel: 87.14.23) — To March 29: "Il Figlio Sorridente" (Simonetta), Compagnia Stabile.

NAPLES, Teatro di San Carlo (tel: 41.82.66) — March 1, 3, 6 and 8: "La Carriera di un Libertino."

PALERMO, Teatro Massimo (tel: 58.43.34) — March 1, 3 and 5: "Carmen."

ROME, Borgognona (tel: 361.02.58) — To March 10: "Hans Richter," exhibition.
●Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Feb. 28, March 1 and 3: "Cosi Fan Tutte." March 4, 7, 10 and 14: "Engene Onegin."
●Teatro Eliseo (tel: 46.21.14) — To March 2: "Servo di Scena" (Harwood), Compagnia di Prosa des Teatro Eliseo.

TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 63.19.48) — March 1 and 6: "Il Trovatore." March 3: "Manon Lescaut."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Matsuoka Museum of Art (tel: 431.82.84) — To March 29: "Chinese Ceramics," exhibition.
●Suntory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73) — To March 22: "Exhibition of Itsuoh Museum Masterpieces."

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Centrum Bellevue (tel: 24.72.48) — Feb. 28: "Waiting for Godot" (Beckett), English-Speaking Theatre Amsterdam.
●Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71). Grote Zaal — Feb. 28: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Choir, Bernard Haitink conductor (Haydn, Mahler). March 4-5: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Choir, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Haydn, Mahler). Kleine Zaal — Feb. 28: Eric Henderson guitar. March 4: Medici Quartet, Cristina Ortiz piano (Haydn, Janacek, Brahms).
●Rijksmuseum — To March 8: "The Prints of the Tiepolos." exhibition. To March 15: "Adriaen van Wesel," exhibition.
●Van Abbemuseum, Bilderdijklaan 10 — To March 20: "William N. Copley: 1946-1980," "Stanley Brouwn," "Georg Baselitz: 1976-1979" and "Daniel Buren," exhibitions.

MAASTRICHT, Eurohal — March 6-15: International Antique Dealers' Fair.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Singapore Handicraft Centre, Tanglin Road — March 8: Malay Cultural Festival. Includes: traditional bridal procession, martial art, folk dances and cooking demonstrations.
●Raffles Hotel, Tiffin Room, Beach Road — March 8: "Rank of a Simple Man," Raffles Group.

SPAIN

MADRID, Galeria Maeght (tel: 275.72.01) — Through March 6: "Leon Zack," exhibition.
●Galeria Rayuela (tel: 27531.46) — To March 3: "Guinovart, Le Parc, Mompo," paintings.
●Museo de Arte Contemporaneo (tel: 449.71.50) — Through March 31: "Mizuo Miura," exhibition.
●Teatro de la Comedia (tel: 221.49.31) — "Yo me Bajo en la Proxima, y Usted?" (Marsillach).
●Teatro Espanol (tel: 429.6.97) — "El Enganao" (Recuerda).
●Teatro Lavapies (tel: 467.85.54) — "Es Mentira" (Campos).
●Teatro Real (tel: 91/24.97.39) — Feb. 28 and March 1: Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra and Coir, Odon Alonso conductor (Mozart, Bach, Shostakovich). March 3: Spanish Chamber Orchestra (Vivaldi).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Le Caveau — To March 7: "Haute Surveillance" (Genet).
●Grand Casino — Feb. 28: Daniel Barenboim. March 6-7: Brazil Tropical Show (Rio Carnival).
●Theatre de Caroule (tel: 022/43.43.43) — March 4-28: "Henry IV."
●Victoria Hall — March 4: Geneva and Choir of the Suisse Romande, Gerdav Neumann conductor, Lausanne pro Arte Choir. March 5: Emil Gilels piano.

ZURICH, Kammertheater Stadt (tel: 32.22.80) — Feb. 28 and March 1: "Damals" (Beckett).
●Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.22). Opera — Feb. 28, March 4 and 7: "Lucia di Lammermoor." March 1: "Norma." March 5: "Aida." March 8: "Idomeneo." Ballet — March 1 and 3: "Giselle."
●Schauspielhaus (tel: 251.21.11) — March 1 and 6: "Nathan der Weise." March 3-5: "Triptychon."
●Theater am Neumarkt (tel: 251.44.80) — Feb. 28 and March 2-7: "Die Zofen" (Genet).
●Tonhalle (tel: 201.15.80). Grosser Saal — March 1: Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven). March 4-5: Tonhalle Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Beethoven, Stravinsky). Kleiner Saal — March 5: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Eroed, Schubert).

WALES

CARDIFF, New Theatre (tel: 0222/32446) — March 1-7: Welsh National Opera. Includes: "Die Frau ohne Schatten," "Rodelinda," "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Tosca."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Opera — March 3: "La Boheme." March 5: "Der Turke in Italien." March 6: "Nabucco." Ballet — March 1: "Giselle." March 4: "Swan Lake."
●Hansa Theater (tel: 391.44.60) — "Die Maus."
●Hochschule der Kuenste (tel: 852.40.80) — March 5: American Folk Blues Festival.
●Kant Kino (tel: 313.77.77) — March 2: Tom Robinson.
●Kleines Theater (tel: 821.30.30) — "Lucrezia Borgia."
●Museum fuer Ostasiatische Kunst — To April 26: Exhibition of Chinese objects.
●Neue Welt (tel: 313.77.77) — March 4: Judas Priest.
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — Feb. 28 and March 1: Berlin Philharmonic, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Mozart). March 6: Berlin Philharmonic, Georg Solti conductor (Brahms, Janacek).

FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 63.64.64) — "The Caretaker" (Pinter). English-Speaking Theater of Frankfurt.
●Kunstverein — To March 31: "Stan Witt," exhibition.
●Oper der Stadt Buehnen (tel: 2562/335). Opera — March 1: "Aida." March 4: "The Merry Widow." March 5: "Elektra." Ballet — March 7: "Orpheus" and "Petrushka."
●Saal der Deutschen Bank, Junghofstr. — March 8: Gidon Kremer violin, Elma Kremer piano.

HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 040/35.15.55). Opera — March 4 and 6: "Il Seraglio." March 5: "The Masked Ball." Ballet — March 2: "Swan Lake."

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هكذا من الأصل

ıpressionist Sales Feature Mystery Collection

by Souren Melikian

A ARIS — A striking change is underway in the Paris auction market. The *number of specialist sales is* increasing and an attempt at rationalizing the sys- ecoming apparent.

veek, three auctioneering groups coor- their old master drawing sales for the e. On Feb. 18, Gilles Tilorier was sell- master drawings of the 17th and 18th And on Feb. 20, Lucien Solanet took th another old master sale merging s handled by two separate groups, his l the Artus, Gridel and Boscher group.

t knocked down an absolutely superb n pen, sepia wash and red chalk done ert Robert around 1780 for 67,670 francs (about $13,500). There is a quasi-Impressionist feel about the bold strokes of the sketch, which once graced the collection of the Freres Goncourt.

Architectural, drawings went surprisingly well. Many of those concerning Paris monuments, such as the place de la Concorde bridge built by Jean-Rodolphe Perronet between 1787 and 1789, were understandably acquired by the French National Museum Agency.

They show us the Paris that might have been — a far more beautiful Paris, if Napoleon had not tolerated the destruction of monuments such as the marvelous 17th-century chateau in suburban Meudon, an example followed on an industrial scale under his grandson Napoleon III. The elevation of the Meudon facade, exquisitely done in pen and wash, zoomed to 31,000 francs.

06 Derain landscape from the collection of the mysterious Chlomovitch.

The old master drawing festival is a mere hors d'oeuvre to the first Impressionist and modern week ever held in Paris. Sales are scheduled from March 17-24. Here the French have been lucky, but it is only fair to add that they made the most of their opportunities.

First, the heirs to the estate of the late Prof. T. Alajouanine, a well-known figure in the medical establishment, decided to sell his collection of 19th-and 20th-century paintings. Eric Buffetaud, who was contacted, built around this core a substantial auction from private sources (to be held on March 17).

Great care has been taken over the production of the catalog and the result is impressive. It opens with an exquisite Braque still life in oils, still carrying the stamp of the Fauvist heritage — a collector's choice.

There is a striking drawing by Daumier at his highest in crayon and wash, and one of his greatest studies in oils on panel, "Le Donneur d'Eau Benite." Despite its small size, 32 by 25 centimeters, it has all the makings of a museum piece summing up Daumier's vision — a sense of useless and sardonic tragedy.

A woman shuffles away with bent head, wrapping a shawl around her shoulders as a church warden holding out a censer huddles on a chair with a sneer in lurid light. Interestingly, this Daumier comes from a small auctioneer, Alain Cardinet, who had the right reflex in including it in a big sale that features Edgar Degas, Camille Pisarro, Mary Cassatt, Auguste Renoir, Marie Laurencin, Klee, Jawlensky and Vuillard.

Two days later, this will be followed by another sale far more astonishing because a mystery figure is linked to it. A few months ago, the Banque Nationale de Paris decided that it was time to open a large and expensive safe that had been rented back in 1940 by someone who had never been heard of again. The man had written down his name in the book as Erich Chlomovitch and identified himself as a Yugoslav subject.

The safe was opened, revealing some canvases that carried the signatures of Matisse, Derain, Cezanne, several drawings, many lithographs by the greatest Impressionist masters and, most astonishing perhaps, letters written to Erich Chlomovitch by Maurice Vlaminck and Georges Rouault, several autograph manuscripts by great painters and poets — Cocteau, Eluard — dedicated to him, and even some splendid photographs actually showing Erich Chlomovitch in the studio of the sculptor Maillol.

The only indirect suggestion of a possible provenance was provided by some correspondence with that most famous of all 20th-century dealers, the great Ambroise Vollard: Chlomovitch had obviously become friends with him — and Bonnard, Matisse, Maillol and others.

Auctioneer Patrick Dayen was contacted with a view to holding a sale of the contents, and that is why there will be an auction called *"Vente Chlomovitch provenance Ambroise Vollard"* on March 19-20. Dayen, a young auctioneer, wrote the catalog himself. He and his colleague say they had the Matisse vetted by Marguerite Duthuit, the Picasso watercolor by Pierre Daix, the Rouaults by Isabelle Rouault, and so on. Dayen adds that he consulted with museum curators but won't identify them.

But who was Chlomovitch? The question was asked as far back as 1964, when Denis Rouart wrote "The Unknown Degas and Renoir in the National Museum of Belgrade" (published in New York by McGraw-Hill).

The astonishing Chlomovitch, the story goes, had taken back to Yugoslavia the best part of the collection that he had formed in Paris in only four years. In his preface to the volume, Momcilo Stevanovic, a "former curator of the National Museum," says that Chlomovitch was in Zagreb by 1940 and held an exhibition of his collection, which he planned to donate to the National Museum. He still had it with him in a village before the Nazis shot him in 1943. Somehow the Yugoslav state got hold of the lot after the war. It was acquired by the National Museum of Belgrade, where the finer pieces are currently on view.

Perhaps through the Drouot sale, Chlomovitch will earn the recognition that his enterprise and unquestionably boundless passion for 20th-century art seem to deserve. The two-day sale is sandwiched between Buffetaud's performance scheduled on March 17 and another substantial auction of modern masters focussing on Herbin to be conducted by Jacques Tajan on March 24. If only for that reason, the Paris Impressionist and modern week was well worth having. ■

Bronzes Found in Ionian Sea

Superintendent, Archaeology of Tuscany

Two ancient Greek bronzes, found in the Ionian Sea, now on view in Florence.

by Bob Dorn

FLORENCE — Two Italian chemical workers on a scuba-diving vacation in the Ionian Sea off Calabria are swimming along the bottom, only 25 feet down, when they spot a defiant fist striking upward from the sandy bottom.

Rescue operations begin the very next day, revealing not one, but two ancient heroic bronze figures. Superficial cleaning shows they are in near-perfect condition and incredibly refined in detail. The date? August 1972.

Burnished and glowing with their original patina after eight years of restoration, the two statues are now being shown in Florence's Archaeological Museum, sending the city of Michelangelo, Donatello and Cellini into swooning appreciation. But who made them? Where are they from? *Who* are they?

If the hypothesis of Dr. Giuseppe Foti, Reggio di Calabria's director of antiquity, holds up under the inevitable attacks of other archaeologists, the two imposing warrior-heroes, more than 6 feet tall and weighing nearly a half ton each, are the works of Phidias, the fifth-century B.C. Greek sculptor whose greatest achievements were the Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis and the Zeus in the temple of Olympia (neither survives). Foti thinks that the two statues were once part of a legendary 13-piece bronze group Phidias made for Delphi.

Never highly publicized when they were first dredged up near Riace by Carabinieri divers working under Foti's direction, the two castings spent three years in Calabria's workshop. They were then shipped to Florence for a millimeter-by-millimeter restoration at the hands of technicians using tiny scalpels, small, compressed air hammers and Water Piks. Some tools had to be designed specially for the delicate operation of clearing away the marine encrustation bonded to the bronze.

As yet, there have been no technical or scholarly articles on the bronzes. Foti, by dint of having retrieved them, wins the privilege of being the first to publish on their origins. His article is scheduled to appear later this year in the state-published Bolletino d'Arte.

With so much at stake academically, neither Foti nor any other archaeologist who has had a chance to study the Riace bronzes is offering much in the way of detailed evidence. No cameras are permitted in the viewing room, and the few journalists who have been allowed to snap pictures of the statues have been limited to taking one view, without telephoto lens, from a distance.

These photos do not show the lovingly fine details — cascades of shoulder-length curls, tracings of veins, the growling, open mouth of one whose silver teeth are framed by copper lips — or the subtle portraiture of the other.

Foti will only say, "It is Phidias," and point out that the 13-piece Delphi group was described by Pausanias, the second-century A.D. Greek traveler and geographer who devoted 14 years to cataloguing the treasures of his land before the Romans and barbarians could cart away or melt the bronzes for weaponry. The relevant passage in his text describes a memorial at Delphi erected to honor the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C.

The 13 bronzes included renderings of Athena and Apollo and the victorious general, Miltiades. The other 10 figures were legendary heroes of Athens who gave their names to the 10 tribes of the city.

Investigators will have physical evidence for testing the hypothesis. Bronzes cast by the lost wax method, as these were, are modeled around an earthen mixture that remains trapped and invisible inside the finished alloy shell. The clay is a signature of sorts, since sculptors were dependent on local soil and minerals for the concoction of a fireproof, highly porous mixture on which to model. The mixture has been saved for comparison to that of other bronzes from the known sites of ancient Greek workshops.

Also, four lead dowels that once anchored the bronzes to their original pedestals, one for each foot, were removed and saved. Greek museums are full of pedestals bearing dedicatory words and the signatures of sculptors. These stone blocks were considered irrelevant to bronze scavengers, who simply left them behind after dislodging the statues. An employee of Florence's restoration center has already made one unsuccessful trip to Greece in search of pedestals with holes matching the lead fixtures of the Riace bronzes.

That the statues were known to the ancient world is certain. The arm of one bears the marks of an ancient restorer. Also, after the final layer of marine encrustation was scraped off, the original patina showed through, a natural process that can occur only after years of exposure to air, not seawater.

Neither are they likely to be Roman in origin. If by and large the Romans failed to achieve the delicacy and grace of Greek sculptors, they managed to cast exceedingly light bronzes, with walls as thin as ⅛ inch. The Riace bronzes have walls about three times the thickness of Roman castings of comparable dimension, according to one restoration worker.

How the two warrior-heroes came to rest in the protective sands of the ocean floor remains a mystery. They might have been dumped to lighten weight by a Roman crew threatened with shipwreck. Divers found lead sail weights at the recovery site, suggesting that the statues were not dumped but went down with the ship. On the other hand, no ship anchor was found.

One of the bronzes is missing its helmet, and both are without shields and lances. There has been speculation that these items — probably highly decorated with precious metals — were stripped off prior to the dumping of the statues in an effort to save something of value.

Whatever the story, the two masterworks are expected to attract Grecophiles even to the relatively remote Reggio di Calabria, where they will be returned in July for permanent display.

"They will eventually become pieces in anthologies," says Prof. Enrico Paribeni, author and archaeologist at the University of Florence. "They are so terribly refined, put together so subtly."

Save for the famous Charioteer of Delphi and the Poseidon of Artemisium, now in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, few comparable bronzes still exist. The Charioteer was discovered under an ancient landslide in 1896. The Poseidon was pulled from the Aegean Sea in 1928.

The Riace bronzes will be on view beginning Feb. 28 in the Museo Archeologico di Firenze, piazza Santissima Annunziata 9/B, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., through June 30. ■

nussi

ued from page 7W

m total freedom on a subject of his It deals with individual responsibility iety, and is set in Nazi-occupied Po- 1943. "In a case of real controversy." "either you have to pay for the mis- your compatriots or you have to op- m totally.

ught if I had such carte blanche," says "I should take advantage of it. A neu- ject I can make anytime. I understand ubles are a natural part of my profes- d I calculate them, I include them." m, shot in 1979 but released in Paris t October, has been successful enough r Zanussi new German offers.

ite the need for a pre-censorship ver- a script in Poland, he says, "We always at what I propose will be approved, I know the rules of the game as well as ple who accept and approve my scripts. trying to please the authorities, but I'm ing to insult them either."

h authorities have to approve all the s Zanussi makes, though they seldom Two years ago, in the tradition of Pol- directors who work extensively in the- directed "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's in Krakow, at one of Poland's most ous theaters. Only recently has the film been allowed into the country.

s film about the Pope, tentatively titled Man From a Far Country," Zanussi to "present what is different in the outlook on life," since he "has a differ- kground" from the Catholic leaders of n Europe. Zanussi's solution is to show, matic and fictional story, a Pope's sur- gs, background, "other people whose e parallel to his. I show him as in a reflected.

will permit people to understand better ly where he comes from, but what sort tality he represents, what sort of exis- experience he has. And as Western En- as for years considered the Catholic its own property, it is worth looking produced and distributed by Lord Lew it will open late this year. ■

Daumier: The Emotion Comes Across

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — One of the most perceptive comments ever made about the work of Honore Daumier, printmaker, painter, watercolorist, draftsman and sculptor, came from a most unlikely source, the American Abstract Expressionist Franz Kline.

Kline observed that Daumier at his most painterly was at his least realist: "Daumier doesn't really paint things the way they look.... [His] faces are composed of slabs of paint, deliberately crude! The final test of his painting is: Does the painter's emotion come across?"

That Daumier's emotion most surely does come across is evident in a masterly exhibition, *"Honore Daumier: 1808-1879,"* at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 15 and subsequently at the Nasjonalgalleriet in Oslo.

The show consists of 238 items from the Armand Hammer Daumier Collection and eight oils from English collections. The Hammer Collection is in itself the amalgam of Dr. Hammer's own holdings and the 5,000-item Daumier collection he acquired five years ago from George Longstreet, so the range of choice for the show was extremely wide.

Inevitably, it highlights Daumier's significance as the greatest political caricaturist of his century, uniting at once a savagery greater than Goya's with a depth of observation and care for humanity equal to Rembrandt's.

By turn bailiff's runner and bookseller's assistant, Daumier was the son of a glassworker who was also a poet and natural philosopher. He was trained as a lithographer, a skill he used, combined with visual journalism, to earn his living from 1828 to 1873. In these 45 years he produced more than 4,000 lithographs, most of which were reproduced in the two Parisian satirical journals of the period, Caricature and Charivari.

Since Daumier was known to make as many as eight lithographs in a single night, his imagery is prodigious (he worked newspaper hours partly from the nature of his work, partly because he wished to devote his daytime hours to painting, which he considered his true metier). But the most successful series were closely concerned with daily life in Paris.

Parisian Types, Parisian Experiences, Paris in Winter — the city as backdrop to the foibles and fancies of its citizens — appear again and again. One of the most telling sequences was that focused on the fictitious character Robert Macaire, whom Daumier portrayed more than 100 times between 1836 and 1838. Macaire was a dandy, the hero of a melodrama, "A l'Auberge des Adrets," splendidly acted by Frederick Lemaitre. Daumier took Lemaitre's Macaire and, in conjunction with the political journalist Philipon, used him to make incisive comment on the political and social oddities of the reign of Louis-Philippe.

The traditionalists got their comeuppance from Daumier through Macaire. He treated the Bonapartists in power with equal satire, in the person of Raiapoil, whose appearance was based on Prince-President Louis-Napoleon.

Daumier's sculptural skills are shown in a series of wickedly observant bronzes of self-satisfied contemporary parliamentarians, including the Count d'Argout (1782-1851), an ignorant failure who was, in turn, minister of the Marine, of Commerce, of Public Works and of the Arts, as well as governor of the Bank of France. Vaperean later observed of him, "His greatest success was in looking after his own interests."

Despite this satirical activity, it was nevertheless as a "pure" artist that Daumier thought of himself and would stand to be judged by posterity. The oils in the current show, which range from "The Night Prowlers" (1838-40) to "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" 30 years later, show him to have been not only a skillful setter-down of impressions but a great master in terms of human understanding.

Daumier is known to have made at least 35 drawings and 29 oils of Quixote and Panza. None more profoundly summarizes the incorrigible optimism of the dreamer and the grumbling acquiescence of the realist than that in the Hammer Collection, in which the alert knight of La Mancha is shown venturing toward the roseate sunrise, with the faithful squire half-asleep trailing behind him still shadowed in mountain darkness. ■

Photo courtesy of Armand Hammer Foundation

"Louis-Philippe in Three Profiles."

"Grand Escalier du Palais de Justice."

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Wimbledon, Deluxe Style

NEW YORK — Two tour programs for tennis fans interested in the Wimbledon Tournament in late June and early July have been announced by Fourways Travel in New York in conjunction with Pan American World Airways.

A deluxe package, called "King and Queen," is priced at $1,999 a person in double occupancy and provides nine nights at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London, English breakfast, six tickets for Wimbledon's No. 1 Court and three tickets to the Center Court for the last three days of the tournament. The package also offers two theater tickets, airport transfers, bus transportation to and from Wimbledon and an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon with lunch.

Departures are scheduled from June 26 to July 6. Air fare between the United States and Britain is extra, and those who fly first class are entitled to an additional night's stay in London at no extra charge.

The second, "The Wimbledon Classic," is priced at $1,199 a person in double occupancy. It offers nine nights at the Cumberland Hotel in London, English breakfast, five tickets to Wimbledon's No. 1 Court, one Center Court ticket, airport transfers, buses to and from Wimbledon, two theater tickets, a sightseeing tour of London and a medieval banquet. Departure dates: June 19, 26.

The ballot for this year's Wimbledon tickets was drawn in February, and in general, finding tickets for the summer tournament is a tricky business. Both of these tours include hotel service charges, taxes and the assistance of tour escorts. For information, contact Fourways Travel, 950 Third Avenue, New York 10022 (tel: 212-935-5180).

—John Brannon Albright

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Galleries In Rome

ROME — During his lifetime, philosopher **Roland Barthes** never exhibited what he drew and painted, but now Casino Aurora (via 24 Maggio 43, to March 31) is presenting 200-odd small works to the public for the first time.

They are respectable abstractions: delicate meanderings of fine twisted brush line — a little like Masson but not as automatic — witty pastel scribbles and some studies on oriental subjects. The smallest, tiny spider webs of touches, are the best, and all are the traces of the sensibility of a man known in his own field as one of the finest.

Socially conscious art is just the opposite, earnest and insistent by contrast, while bent on its search for a message (political message is best expressed in words or action.) **Renato Guttuso**, a painter much celebrated in Italy and a Communist senator, has lately turned from straight social conscious imagery to allegory (Galleria Rondanini, piazza Rondanini 48, to March 31). In huge canvases he points up the wickedness of man in seemingly strange conundrums, propping up the overall image with quotations from the masters he admires, from Botticelli to Picasso.

But a hand thrusting toward a lamp (from "Guernica") or Saint Jerome crouching in the wilderness a la Leonardo, are not well integrated, do not work as equal parts of the whole, as say elements in a school of Paris collage. Besides, everywhere overlifesized, well-endowed muscular females abound.

Guttuso's line is muscular too, gnarled and rough. Just as in his social message, this workaday manner only goes halfway, his old awkwardness is studied and no more convincing. This is uncomfortable figurative art, half modern, half traditional, and now would-be mysterious.

Gloria Argeles (Galleria Giulia, via Giulia 148, to March 31) with her large sculptures of dressed-up people smoothly carved in pine wood or in bronze, in grotesque attitudes, is also bent on social comment. Gross and vacuously smiling personages, leaning in backward or forward movement as if poised for flight, some of them blindfold or chopped off in odd places, are threatening but also threatened.

This South American is close to Botero and the old "image of man" style favored in the United States in the 1950s, which also made people appear like ominous monsters in order to point to the monstrosity of our society.

— Edith Schloss

New York New Wave Excites London

by Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — A platoon of talented bands emerged from Lower Manhattan's crowded, noisy rock clubs back in the mid-1970s and proceeded to conquer the rock world.

The Talking Heads, the Ramones and the now defunct Television started in New York and went on to achieve worldwide commercial success. When these bands were still only local club favorites in New York, English critics and fans were already touting them as rock's New Wave, its Next Big Thing.

Now, say the British trend-spotters, a new wave of New York bands is going to be rock's Next Big Thing. Last week, six New York bands that British rock critics have been raving about made their British debut in the celebrated Rainbow Theater in London, where the Who have recently been in residence. Two of the bands, the dBs and the Raybeats, continue to tour in the United Kingdom over the next fortnight and go on to Europe.

Both of them, and a third group, the Bongos, record for British labels. Of the other bands, the Bush Tetras do their recording for 99 Records, a New York-based independent label. Only the remaining two, Polyrock and the Fleshtones, have recorded for American companies with major-label distribution.

The situation strikes some of the musicians as somewhat ludicrous. "We've played in Los Angeles three or four times and done U.S. tours, but we've gotten at least as much English press as we have American press, and we've never been there," Raybeats guitarist Jody Harris said before leaving New York.

Peter Holsapple, one of the dB's two lead vocalists and guitarists, added: "There is some buzz going on in England about this being a second wave of New York bands, the first having been Blondie and the Talking Heads. There have always been good bands in New York and there will continue to be good bands in New York. But New York bands have become very disillusioned with the American record business, and English labels have been coming over looking for talent."

London's Albion Records just released the first dB's album, "Stands for Decibels," and it has already received rapturous reviews in the British press. The cassette version, packaged in a 16-inch baked bean canister, has been released in Great Britain and Sweden, and will soon be appearing in France. The dB's aren't complaining. "We're very glad to be on Albion," Mr. Holsapple said. "They've been just wonderful to us."

Why are the English championing New York bands that U.S. record labels ignore?

"People in England are always looking for the 'Next Big Thing,' " said Ruth Polsky, who books the New York rock club Hurrah and put together the concert at the Rainbow Theater in association with the British producer Paul Loasby. "And lately, on my last two trips over to England to hear bands, I noticed that people there seemed a bit bored, in a state of malaise. At the same time, English reporters were starting to come to New York and write very positive reports on the bands here.

"England is a lot smaller than the United States, and they have four weekly music papers, so people find out about things a lot quicker. Their independent record labels are much better established and more willing to take chances than American companies.

The dBs, New York group on tour.

"In addition, America is so huge that distributing a record is expensive. Getting records distributed in England isn't that difficult, so British bands rise to prominence much more quickly than American bands. The Fleshtones have been playing in New York since the mid-'70s and are just getting over there, but British bands often come over here after they've been together only six or eight months."

Bob Singerman, who acts as booking agent for several of the bands involved, cited the American record industry's recessionary economics as one reason his groups record for English labels. "American companies have been in what amounts to a recording freeze," he said. "They haven't been signing many groups; really, they haven't been listening.

"Meanwhile, English independent labels have been coming over here to listen to the best bands," Singerman continued. "The Bush Tetras, the Raybeats and several other groups were offered English recording deals a year and a half or two years ago. English independent labels don't have huge staffs and high overheads. They don't have to make huge profits. They know they can sell this music at home, and I think they're also hoping it will help them break into the American market."

The crowning irony of the situation is that these bands are not truculent punks or wild-eyed avant-gardists. Most are pop bands. The dB's, four musicians from Winston-Salem, N.C., who have been building a reputation in New York for years, write and sing melodic pop tunes about love or the lack of it. Their album, "Stands for Decibels," is a delightfully tuneful collection that recalls the airy, expressive lyricism of mid-1960s Beatles and Byrds.

The Raybeats, who come from the Midwest, play instrumental rock that derives from the work of 1960s combos like the Ventures and various surf groups. Their first recording, "Roping Wild Bears," was released last year by another British label, Beggars' Banquet.

The Bongos, who live in Hoboken, N.J., and record for Britain's Fetish label, also play pop rock with 1960s roots. In one way or another, however, each band manages to sound up-to-date. The dB's and Raybeats build unexpected twists and turns and sudden dissonances into their tightly constructed songs, while the Bongos play with punkish high energy.

Of the other bands who performed at the Rainbow, the Bush Tetras are perhaps the most adventurous. Their music is dominated by Pat Place's clamorous, astringent guitar playing and Cynthia Sley's deadpan vocals. But the band's rhythms are compelling and danceable, and they have become one of the most popular bands now working rock clubs in New York. The Fleshtones are a basic, high-energy rock 'n' roll band, while Polyrock's music is influenced by minimalist composers and is produced by one of them, Philip Glass.

Before leaving for Europe, the dBs, the Raybeats and the Bush Tetras played for the first time at New York's Ritz, the city's fancy club at 119 East 11th Street that has featured mostly nationally known acts in recent months. The dB's were particularly impressive on the club's large stage; they sounded tighter and more energetic than ever.

"Basically, these bands have done it themselves," booking agent Bob Singerman commented as he surveyed the Ritz' packed dance floor. "But now some of the major record companies and rock promoters are beginning to look at these bands because they look like the next thing that's going to happen in rock."

The dB's play at Manchester Polytechnic, Feb. 28 and join the Raybeats in concerts at Valentino's in Edinburgh, March 1; Leeds Warehouse, March 2; Scamps in Oxford, March 3; Brady's in Liverpool, March 4; Cedar's Club in Birmingham, March 5; General Wolfe's in Coventry; the Marquee Club in London, March 8 and Dingwall's, March 9.

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Ba-loooo-t! Gourmet's Love Call

by Harry Rolnick

MANILA — Strident Klaxons, sputtering jeepneys, the gabble of crowds and the rumbling of broken-down buses are the sounds of central Manila at dusk. But out of the din of the traffic rises one dulcet intonation harking back to an Asian jungle, or to the lone nest of an exotic bird in a far-off aviary.

"Ba-looooooooo-t? Ba-looooooooo-t?"

Strangers to the Philippines crane their necks for an urban owl or perhaps a lovesick banshee. But the solitary calls that crescendo into a chorus over the quiet city mean more to Filipino gourmets than ornithologists.

For the *balut*, a seemingly simple duck egg, is one of the more controversial dishes indigenous to the Philippines. Filipino cuisine is rarely classified as highly as its neighbors' but the balut is so prized by some (and so repulsive to others) that it's put in a category of its own.

Essentially, the balut is a duck egg. Not a fresh duck, and not a duck egg ready for hatching. But somewhere, well, in between.

The normal duck egg incubates within 28 days. But the balut egg, thanks to special care, is hawked on the streets (so to speak) after exactly 18 days. And therein lies the repugnance for some, the delicacy for others. For after 18 days, one has more than simple egg yolk and white to deal with. One can already recognize the embryo. Any biology student can make out just where will lie duck bill, hard little stomach and claws. Consequently, to foreigners (and a few queasy Filipinos) eating balut is tantamount to eating a fetus.

Yet no right-to-life-for-ducks movement has arisen here. Most relish the complete meal of the balut, messy as it might be. For within a single shell lies a full three-course meal.

The balut, costing about 15 cents, is taken out of the balut-vendor's warmed bamboo basket. One balances it upon a hard surface and makes a tiny crack in the tip of the egg. Then one turns it upside down in the mouth, tongueing open the thin membrane, letting the warm juices run down, as if from the shell of an escargot. The taste is of the richest duck soup.

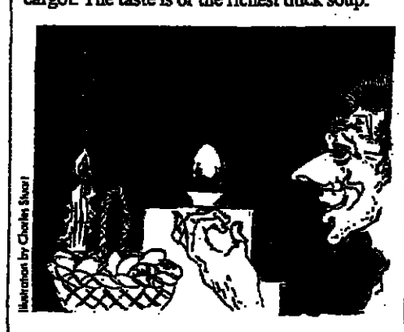

Illustration by Charles Sheer

After the opening course comes the unavoidably messy part: the embryo. The salty, hard white meat comes out in a chunk, and the yellow bits and pieces are nudged out. And by the end of the one-minute ritual, one has enjoyed the equivalent of a full three-course meal: soup, meat and a sort of yellow custard.

Baluts are big business throughout the Philippines, but nowhere more than in Pateras Province near Manila, and on the Pasig River on the outskirts of the capital. Here, the soil has exactly the right sand consistency for the snails upon which balut ducks thrive.

Those who rear the eggs don't usually raise the ducks themselves. Rather, they gather the fresh eggs from duck farmers in the region. The eggs are placed carefully in hot, muggy, barely lit rooms constructed out of thatch and bamboo — the *balutan*, or egg hatchery. About 125 eggs are placed in fiber bags, which are put in bamboo baskets in mangers between bags of heated rice husk, protecting the eggs and providing a sort of nutritive cradle. The temperature is kept at around 107 degrees Fahrenheit.

For the first week, the eggs are turned over every six hours. On the seventh day, the eggs are candled and bad ones thrown out. On the 14th day, the eggs are candled again and the ones with germs thrown out. On the fatal 18th day, about 40 percent of the eggs are taken out and boiled for a few seconds and sold to the balut-vendors who crowd around the doors. From there, they're taken to Manila or other cities around the Philippines — for the dusk-to-midnight feasts.

Hardened balut-eaters frequently make wagers on the numbers that can be consumed at a single sitting (or standing, on the street corners). Eating eight or nine is normal. But the Guinness book kept records, they could find rumors of up to two dozen consumed at a time out in the *barios* (villages).

No doctor in the Philippines has studied the nutritive content of the balut, but folklore has it that the egg is a terrific aphrodisiac, as well as a panacea for "tired blood," diseases of the heart, the liver and insomnia — though only quack doctors would actually prescribe the egg for these diseases. The main asset of balut is that, to the initiated, it's a damned good feed.

"And it isn't only the taste which is good," confided one addict. "When I see foreigners squirming while I suck out a good balut, it's almost as fun as eating the balut itself."

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Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, May 1981

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Eleanor Thompson and Heinrich Graf von Spreti (not jewels)
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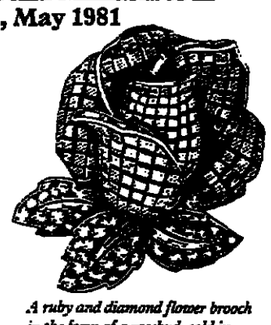

A ruby and diamond flower brooch in the form of a rosebud, sold in Geneva in November 1980 for SFr. 62,000.

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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, February 28-March 1, 1981 **

USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

ber Chief Quits; Rights Issue Proposed

AP-Dow Jones

IS — Kleber-Colombes, the tire and rubber company, said Thurs- at its president, Roger Desmons, had resigned. Lucien Male, an ive of the Michelin group — Kleber's biggest shareholder — has ppointed director general pending the naming of a new president. ber also said it will seek authorization at an extraordinary stock- s' meeting April 15 to increase the company's capital to 501.3 n French francs ($100 million) through a rights issue. scriptions will be restricted to present shareholders, who can sub- to four new 50-franc nominal shares for every one held. Kleber- bes shares changed hands at 42 francs in Paris Thursday.

tibi Backs Offer by Thomson, Nu-West

Reuters

ONTO — Abitibi-Price said Thursday that its shareholders l accept a joint takeover offer by Thomson Newspapers and the est Group "in the absence of a better offer." mson and Nu-West are bidding for 8.5 million Abitibi shares at 31 lian dollars a share. In a letter to shareholders, Abitibi directors e offered price "is at the lower end of an acceptable range." letter said Abitibi estimates 1981 earnings per share before ex- nary items at about six Canadian dollars, after 1980 earnings of ollars.

rho Bid for Fraser Sent to Commission

Reuters

DON — The British Trade Department said Friday that it will he proposed takeover of House of Fraser by Lonrho to the Mo- es and Mergers Commission. commission is being asked to report back within six months, the ment said, adding that the referral decision does not pre-judge the n of whether or not the merger is in the public interest. House of has rejected a £158-million Lonrho bid.

ips Units Win $156 Million in Orders

Reuters

DHOVEN, The Netherlands — Philips said Friday that subsidiar- Britain and West Germany have obtained orders worth 365 million s ($156 million). TMC division of Philips Business Systems, in England, has a 310- -guilder order from state-owned British Telecom for 160,000 tele- and 16,000 switchboards to be delivered in mid-1983. Felten und me Carlswerk, in West Germany, won a Kuwaiti order worth an ted 55 million guilders for 150 kilometers of high-tension cable.

ua New Guinea Mining Gets Go-Ahead

Reuters

BOURNE — An international consortium has decided to go with a $1.3-billion gold and copper mine in the Star Mountains of New Guinea. The consortium's leader and Australia's biggest ny, Broken Hill Property, said it informed the Papua New Guinea ment of the decision Friday. k is to start soon on access to the mine site on Mount Fubilan, in ation for the $700-million first stage of mining due to start in BHP said. The consortium has set up a company, OK Tedi Min- develop the project, which has already cost $20 million in studies eliminary work.

Chrysler's 1980 Loss Is Record $1.7 Billion

$400 Million in Loans Approved

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Chrysler Friday reported the largest annual loss in U.S. corporate history — $1.71 billion in 1980 — as it received final federal approval for $400 million in new loans to stave off bankruptcy.

Chrysler's loss, which amounted to $26 per share of common stock, eclipsed the previous record corporate loss of $1.54 billion announced eight days ago by Ford. If tax credits were disregarded, however, Ford's 1980 loss would be larger — $1.98 billion.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,800.	3,100.
Net Loss	235.0	376.0
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	9,200.	12,000.
Net Loss	1,710.	1,110.

Note: Revenues and losses are in millions.

In 1979, Chrysler lost $1.1 billion.

The red ink for Chrysler was no surprise and actually was slightly less than the $1.77 billion that had been estimated by the staff of the federal Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board.

The company lost $235 million in the fourth quarter, including $78 million for writing obsolete plant and equipment off the books. Those writeoffs totaled $250 million for the year.

Met Conditions

Government projections show Chrysler with a $253 million loss this year, followed by growing profits, if it meets its sales and cost targets.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, chairman of the Loan Guarantee Board, said the panel agreed that Chrysler has met conditions set out in an agreement tentatively approved by the board last month, when it was headed by former Secretary G. William Miller.

"I think Chrysler's prospects [for survival] are reasonably good," Mr. Regan told reporters after the loan approval. "At this particular moment, I know of no need for the Chrysler Corp. to come back again. We're hoping that this is the last transfusion that they'll need."

The company had no trouble quickly selling $400 million in 10-year notes Friday, according to Jay Elsas, a general partner of Salomon Brothers, which helped manage the sale.

15.31 Percent Yield

The notes were purchased at a price of $980 for each $1,000 in face value. Each note carries a 14.9 percent interest rate, but because buyers paid less than the full price, the actual yield is 15.31 percent. That compares with a yield of 10.35 percent on $500 million in notes sold in June and 11.4 percent interest on $300 million in notes sold in July.

Chrysler already has received $800 million of the $1.5 billion in loan guarantees authorized by Congress in December 1979. Company officials have said they will not seek the other $300 million.

Mr. Regan said that if Chrysler did come back for the additional $300 million, the Reagan administration might not be as sympathetic to Chrysler's plight as was the Carter administration.

Mr. Regan said Friday's federal action was only a technical affirmation of the recommendations made by the Carter administration, adding, "On the next one, we'd have to go into much more detailed study before we'd give such approval."

Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca, in a letter to stockholders Friday, said the company's major lenders have converted $343 million in outstanding debt to Chrysler preferred stock and will convert another $343 million in 1981's second quarter.

Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler also has the option of retiring $623 million more debt at 30 cents on the dollar, of which $234 million will be redeemed March 31 for $71 million.

The company did not say which lenders were involved in these options.

Auditors Unsure

In Chrysler's financial statement, the company's auditors, Touche Ross & Co., said they could not say whether the findings were presented fairly "because we are unable to determine whether or not the use of generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern is appropriate in the circumstances."

In his letter, Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler plans to invest about $6.5 billion over the next five years to develop and market at least two new front-wheel-drive vehicles each year.

Mr. Iacocca also said, "The company is investigating the possibilities for additional capital infusion including mergers and joint ventures."

He said discussions are continuing between Chrysler and Peugeot, which signed a commercial agreement last May, on the possibility of industrial cooperation.

U.S. Index Down for 2d Month

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. index of leading indicators, a broad gauge designed to foretell movement in the U.S. economy, fell in January for the second straight month, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

The two dips followed six consecutive months of improvement in the index. Commerce Department analyst Felicks Tamm called the back-to-back decreases "disturbing."

The January decline was 0.4 percent — less than half the revised decline of 0.9 percent in December — leaving the index at 135.8, base 1967.

Eight of the special indicators used in the broad index fell in January, while two advanced. The most significant movement appeared to be a 0.39-percent decline in the prices of crude materials used in manufacturing. When the economy is growing, analysts expect these prices to be pushed up by growing demand.

Layoff Rate

The second major factor in January's movement was a 0.27-percent decrease in new orders for goods and materials. These orders were worth $34 billion in December but only $32.57 billion in January.

The rate of layoffs from manufacturing jobs rose from 1.1 percent in December to 1.2 percent in January. But one of the two bright spots in the monthly report was the average workweek in manufacturing jobs, which rose to 40.4 hours from 40.1 hours in December. The other positive movement was an 0.87-percent increase in the country's total liquid assets.

Building permits slipped from 99.8 percent of the 1967 level to 99.2 percent. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment declined to $13.72 billion in January from $13.85 billion. The other declines were in the rate at which sellers deliver on orders, stock prices and the inflation-adjusted money supply.

A separate economic gauge released by the Commerce Department, the index of coincident indicators, rose 0.5 percent in January after an 0.4-percent rise in December. Unlike the leading indicators, which are designed to forecast economic activity, the coincident indicators estimate current activity.

West Germany's Trade Deficit For January Sets 31-Year High

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, W. Germany — West Germany had a trade deficit of 923 million marks in January, the highest deficit since at least 1950, federal statistics office figures showed Friday.

Commercial bank economists said that this figure and a 5 billion mark shortfall in the current account were both worse than the most pessimistic expectations.

The last time West Germany recorded a trade deficit approaching the magnitude of the one announced Friday was in January, 1950, when the deficit was 523 million. West Germany's last trade deficit was in August, 1980 — 133 million marks marks. The nation had a balance of trade surplus of 1.01 billion marks in December, 1980, the statistics showed.

The record high monthly current account shortfall was in July, 1980, when the deficit was 5.21 billion marks. December's shortfall on the current account was 700 million marks. The current account showed a deficit of 2.41 billion marks in January, 1980.

Analysts said that considering the real pressure on the mark against the dollar came only in February, the outlook for this month is worse than for January.

But they pointed out that January is always a special case, and the statistics office noted the decline reflected seasonal fluctuation.

The holiday season results in a fall in exports while colder weather leads to an increase in oil imports, the statistics office said.

Transit Trade Down

The statistics office said irregularities in the transit trade, which posted a deficit of 700 million marks after a surplus of 100 million marks in December, together with the trade deficit, were the major factors in widening the current account deficit. The transit trade is goods that are imported for processing and re-export.

But analysts were not certain about the causes of the transit trade deficit, because they lack detailed current account figures, which are to be published in March by the Bundesbank. They said the transit trade normally is relatively balanced.

Analysts also indicated that weakness of the mark may have forced West German tourists to spend more abroad than they had planned in January, when many went on winter vacations.

The analysts said they had anticipated a worsening of both the trade and current accounts in the first quarter of the year, but Friday's figures meant they would have to review their predictions.

Exports last month totaled 27.27 billion marks, down 10 percent from 30.27 billion marks in December and down 3 percent from 27.97 billion a year ago. Imports stood at 28.19 billion, down 4 percent from 29.26 billion in December but up 2 percent from 27.63 billion in January, 1980, the Statistics Office said.

W. German Rate Up 0.7%

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.7 percent in February from January and was up 5.4 percent over February, 1980, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

Trade Gap In U.S. Rises

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened sharply in January, reaching $5.44 billion in red ink for the second-highest monthly deficit ever recorded, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Both increased oil imports and sharply increased imports of automobiles and other manufactured goods contributed to the trade deficit. It was the largest monthly deficit since the all-time record of $5.96 billion last February. The deficit in December was $2.98 billion.

In its monthly report of the trade figures, the department said the value of U.S. exports declined 2.2 percent from December to $18.8 billion. The value of January imports was up 8.5 percent from December to $24.3 billion.

The total volume of oil imported was 222.9 million barrels, a 3.7 percent increase from December.

A Commerce Department analyst said the four-month trend of increases in imported goods was a reflection of a generally improving economy in the United States and the new demand for imports it is generating.

NYSE Prices Push Higher

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York stock market pushed broadly higher Friday in active trading after some early profit taking as institutional investors continued to buy blue chips and the oil and gas group returned to favor.

Analysts said news of a 0.4 percent decrease in the Index of Leading Economic indicators for January contributed to the firmer tone. Investors are hoping the economy will slow to take upward pressure off prices and interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.77 to its highest level since Jan. 7, closing at 974.58. That follows an increase of 12.41 Thursday and brings its gain to 38 points for the week. Advances paced declines 2-1 as turnover slowed to 53 million shares from 60.3 million Thursday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported Friday that the nation's basic money supply, M-1A, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $367 billion in the week ended Feb. 18, up from $366 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, M-1B, increased from $416.5 billion to $418.5 billion in the same period.

The U.S. dollar continued its rally against all major currencies in European and Asian trading Friday, ending a week in which it gained nearly 10 cents against the strong British pound. In lackluster trading, gold prices fell $4 an ounce in Zurich and $2.50 an ounce in London.

On the Amex, Crystal Oil was higher after the company declared a 3-for-2 stock split.

ris Chefs Win Battle in Credit Card War

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

IS — A group of Paris chefs, over what they consider ex- commission rates levied by tional credit card compa- ave organized a boycott and rting to get results.

r close to a year during some 200 leading Parisian ants have refused to honor edit cards, according to Ber- Fournier, leader of the boy- isa International agreed this to cut the commission it s. Instead of between 3.5 percent on bills settled with rds, the restaurants are now d 2.3 percent or less on bills 000 francs ($200).

boycott has reduced busi- y only about 2 percent, said Fournier, the 37-year-old chef at Le Petit Colombier, ic-styled restaurant tucked ehind the Arc de Triomphe.

'Very Tough'

card earlier made a similar Mr. Fournier says that an ent with Diners Club is but that American Ex- the world's biggest credit ompany, is still holding out.

erican Express is "very " Mr. Fournier said, adding e suspects it of such "dirty as reserving large tables in advance and then cancel- the last moment because the rant does not accept Ameri- press cards.

Benard, the top American s executive in Paris, denies rges and shrugs off the boy- ying that only about 25 Par- taurants have actually can- their contracts to honor the ny's cards. Noting that the of restaurant meals charged merican Express cards in France last year climbed 34 percent, he said firmly: "We are not going to cut our commission rates. It just isn't economic."

The chefs' association represents the capital's most exclusive eating places. Most members own or manage their restaurants and many are young. Their basic complaint is that the 3-to-5-percent commission range traditionally charged by the big credit card organizations eats up most of the slim profits they make on high-quality cuisine.

Younger Chefs

"Brasseries or popular restaurants can afford the rates," said Mr. Fournier, "but in serious restaurants you only make 6 to 10 percent profit on an average meal, and American Express wants half of it."

Alain Dutournier, who at 31 presides over the kitchen at Au Trou Gascon, says the commission rate is particularly hard on younger chefs starting out with a small restaurant and trying to keep high standards. "I have a staff of 19 to serve just 45 meals," he said. "If I lose 5 percent of my turnover, I lose all my profit for the year."

A decade ago, less than 10 percent of all restaurant meals in France were paid for with credit cards. Mr. Fournier said the figure has now reached 40 percent.

"We all accept personal checks, unlike restaurants in New York," said Edouard Carlier, the chef at Beauvilliers. Traveler's checks and foreign currency are also acceptable to most of the chefs. Last year, at the height of the credit card boycott, Mr. Fournier said his supporters were regularly sending bills home to customers caught without cash from as far away as Tokyo and San Francisco.

So far only a comparatively few restaurants outside Paris have shown any interest in Mr. Fournier's drive to cut credit card commission rates. Outside of France, the only signs of rebellion have been what Jean Benard called "a few isolated incidents" in Belgium.

The Paris chefs are convinced that time is on their side. "We know that everyone in the restaurant business in Europe is watching us," Mr. Dutournier said. "We are creating a precedent."

The chefs believe that in time the word will get out about their commission-cutting deal with Visa, and that more and more restaurants will switch to its card, abandoning American Express.

Visa has insisted — as its condition for lowering rates — that all the restaurants in Mr. Fournier's organization accept its card. Visa executives say they hope to be the victors in the continuing battle between the chefs of Paris and American Express.

Some chefs say they would face a prohibitive loss of business if they refused to honor American Express cards, even though they sympathize with the boycott.

British Reflation Needed, Research Group Asserts

Reuters

LONDON — The British government will need to reflate the economy to prevent unemployment from rising to 3 million over the next two years, according to the latest forecast by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

When the current recession ends, the institute said, renewed economic growth will be too weak without a change in policy to reverse either the drop in output or the rising trend in unemployment, which is at about 2.1 million.

"What is needed is a new economic strategy which concentrates upon recovery in the real economy," the institute concluded.

Britain's gross domestic product is expected to drop a further 1.3 percent in real terms in 1981, after a 2.7 percent fall in 1980, the institute said. It added that a modest 0.2 percent recovery was expected in 1982.

Inflation is expected to continue to fall, reaching 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981, but the institute said that it is likely to level out not far below 10 percent.

On present policies, the institute said it is unlikely the government will be able to meet its objective of reducing the public sector borrowing requirement as a proportion of GDP to 2.25 percent by 1982-83, or to keep its main measure of money growth (sterling M-3) within its prospective 5-9 percent target range.

The institute said interest rates will have to remain relatively high to keep money supply growth at the upper end of that range and that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate would still be around 12 pct at the end of 1982.

Singapore Alters Monetary Authorities

AP-Dow Jones

SINGAPORE — Singapore will establish a government-owned investment corporation to manage excess funds accumulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore, MAS chairman Goh Keng Swee said Friday.

Also Friday, Lim Kim San, a former minister of national development, was named managing director of MAS for two years. He replaces Michael Wong Pakshong, who resigned earlier.

MAS sources said that Elizabeth Sam has resigned as chief manager and head of the international department. Her resignation had been rumored since Mr. Wong's departure was announced.

Concerning the investment corporation, Mr. Goh said funds will be transfered in stages from the two agencies, which together act as Singapore's central bank. He said the transfered assets will come from funds in excess of what is required to manage the floating parity of the Singapore dollar — with a good safety margin.

Mr. Goh said the changes are the result of a major restructuring of the functions and organization of the MAS and BCCS. The reorganization plan is based on a Finance Ministry report that found that the two agencies, faced with regular overall balance of payments surpluses, followed policies more appropriate to economies in chronic deficit.

He said that as a result of those policies, surpluses have been allowed to accumulate to amounts in excess of what is required to meet the legal obligations of the currency board or the resources needed by the MAS to manage the Singapore dollar's float.

The MAS acts as Singapore's central bank in all matters except the issuance of currency, which is the responsibility of the BCCS.

Mr. Goh's statement implied that the investment corporation will be mainly oriented towards a portfolio management policy concerned with capital appreciation of long-term investments.

Mr. Goh said the new corporation's chairman will be Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The directors will be Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen; Mr. Lim of the MAS; Goh Chok Tong, the current minister of trade and industry; Tony Tan, the incoming minister of trade and industry; Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan; Tan Teck Chwee, chairman of the Public Service Commission; and Mr. Goh.

EEC Orders Steel Cuts

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Increased steel production cuts for members of the Common Market for the second quarter of 1981 were ordered Friday by the EEC Commission. The cuts of between 18 and 25 percent, depending on steel type, compare to first quarter cuts that averaged 16 percent.

Japan's Auto Exports Rise for 20th Month

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's automobile exports rose for the 20th straight month in January to reach 531,539 units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Friday. Shipments were up 33.2 percent from January last year.

The United States was the largest customer, taking 209,205 units, an increase of 16.4 percent from a year before. Britain was second with 31,463 units, down 7.5 percent, and West Germany was third with 29,597, up 105 percent.

Soviet Gas Output Rising

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union plans a 130-percent increase in gas production in the Tyumen region of Western Siberia to at least 330 billion cubic meters a year by 1985, the Soviet Communist Party Congress was told Thursday. The region's 1980 production was given as 145 billion cubic meters.

CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for February 27, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Glder.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
	2.3565	5.1810	118.60 *	47.01 *	0.2292	—	6.771 *	128.85 *	35.38 *
(c)	34.995	76.65	14.3475	6.8095	3.3975 *	14.8085	—	17.76	5.22
	2.7380	6.0140	—	42.56 *	2.882 x	90.34 *	6.122 *	108.55 *	32.09 *
(b)	2.2030	—	4.8335	11.0259	2.256.94	5.1825	76.67	4.3080	14.6841
	1,021.50	2,254.58	481.89	204.84	—	435.55	29.465	522.29	154.09
	—	2.2014	0.4692	0.1992	0.0973 *	0.4248	0.0287	0.5102	0.3724
	5.0565	11.0070	234.95 *	—	4.8820 x	212.75 *	14.368 *	255.00 *	75.190 *
	1.9425	4.3228	92.0366 *	39.2648 *	0.1916	84.2799 *	5.6365 *	—	29.5649 *
	1.1939	0.5441	2.5466	5.3848	1,224.89	2.8732	41.6533	2.3471	7.948

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Australian $	0.8546	0.1681	Hong Kong $	5.7155	0.1297	Phil. peso	7.712
Belgian fin. franc	35.75	1.7215	Irish £	0.5809	0.2994	Saudi Riyal	3.3485
Canadian $	1.2810	0.1238	Israeli shekel	8.08	0.0859	Schilling	15.145
Danish krone	6.6750	3.6470	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2742	0.4762	Singapore $	2.10
Drachma	56.675	0.4348	Malay. ringg	2.30	0.8015	S. Korean won	660.80
Escudo	56.708	0.1835	Norw. krone	5.4495	0.2155	Swedish krona	4.6395
Fin. mark	4.8880	0.0115	Peseta	86.75	0.0273	U.A.E. dirham	3.6723
					0.0048	Yen	210.18

Rates: 1.2812 Irish £.
(c) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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February Issue
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of 17 1/16% per annum.
The Agent: CREAFIN S.A.
A subsidiary of Rothschild Bank A.G.
Zollikerstrasse 181, 8034 Zürich, Switzerland.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A-A-A —								
5	3½	AAV	.20	4.4	5	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
22⅞	15¾	ABA s			19	73	19⅞	17½	19⅛	+3½
6½	2½	AIC Ph	n.12b	2.5	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
13⅛	6½	APS	.48	3.7	12	63	u13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13	4⅝	AVC			15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21½	7¼	AZL			11	112	14¾	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	4⅝	AZL pf	.48	6.4		3	7½	7½	7½	
23⅛	13¼	AcmeU	s.37	1.7	17	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20	15	Acton s			12	103	16	15⅛	15⅝	
34⅞	6¾	AdmRes				562	34	33	33	+
29⅞	17½	AdRus s	.10	.4	25	156	25	23⅞	24⅞	+1⅛
39⅞	32¼	Adobe s	.20	.5	28	66	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
9	1⅛	AeolCp			8	49	2½	2	2⅛	
39⅞	17	AeroFlo	.60	1.5	8	79	u41⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+1⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Aeronco			15	184	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅞	AffCap				32	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	AfilHsp			18	77	u 6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	+1⅛
32⅛	14½	AllPb	.76	2.7	11	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅛	AllSix			28	7	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	5⅞	AirExp	.10e	.6	11	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	AlskAir	.24f	5.2	4	181	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	AlboW	.10e	2.8	12	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅜	Alcoloc	.22	1.3	13	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	AlohaAr	.10e	1.9	3	37	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	10⅞	Alphal s			25	65	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝
14	8⅞	Allamil	.35e	2.9	12	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅞	7-16	Altec				27	½	½	½	
38⅞	29	Alcoa pf	3.75	12.		z50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	15⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.3	40	376	32⅛	31⅛	32	
13⅛	7⅞	AmAgr	.16	1.3	20	139	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
9	5⅝	AmBilt	.30e	3.9		16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅛	1	ACapCp			6	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	11½	AContrl	.64	3.8	7	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Alsral			1	101	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
23	11	AMzeA	.52b	4.0	6	14	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅛	AMzeB	.52b	4.3	6	21	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	AMdBld				53	6⅞	6	6	
17⅝	12⅛	AMoll s	.20	1.3	11	203	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
71⅞	30⅞	AmPetf	3.20	4.5	7	167	71⅝	70⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	APlan			4	13	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
14⅝	8⅛	APrecs	.44	3.2	7	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
13	5⅝	AScIE			23	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅛	AmSeal				37	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	+1
25⅞	9⅞	AndJc n			16	64	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Andrea	.56	7.0	13	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
36⅞	14⅛	AngloEn	.24	.7	12	180	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1⅜
25⅞	6⅛	ApiDto			49	57	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
4⅞	1⅛	ApldDev				82	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
61⅝	29⅞	AqutCd	g.60			10	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Argo s			71	217	20⅞	17⅝	19⅞	+2⅝
4⅛	2⅜	Armtrn			2	29	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅝	5⅝	ArrowA	.20	3.3	6	3	6	6	6	
10	4⅞	Arondel				13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	14⅛	Asamr	g.40			138	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Askin				55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	10⅛	Astrex s			9	54	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	3	AtlsCM	.20e	5.5	6	305	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	4⅞	Atlas wt				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅞	15⅞	AtlasV	n.18	.5	7	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5	Audiotr	.16	2.3	8	19	7⅛	6⅞	7	
33	30⅛	AulSw s			16	57	u36⅝	33⅝	35⅝	+2⅝
13	7⅞	AVEMC	.50	5.6	8	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		— B-B-B —								
1⅝	⅝	BRT			5	15	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	4	Baker			24	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	19⅞	BanFd	2.90e	12.		54	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
1⅜	1-32	Banor wt				256	1-16	1-32	1-32	
21⅝	8⅝	Banstr g				232	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	BarnEn	.45f	6.0	17	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	9	Barnwl	.20	1.2	22	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅞	5⅛	BaryRG	.16	2.1	12	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅞	9⅞	Baruch			18	66	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅝	BnfStA	s.36	1.8	9	22	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+1⅝
23⅝	11⅝	BnfStB	s.36	1.8	9	z10	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+1
5⅛	2⅛	BergEnt			7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅞	19⅝	BrgBr	s.32	1.5	13	72	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅝
48	16	BrgB pf	1.15	2.6		13	44⅝	44	44⅝	+2
5½	2⅛	BethCp			11	68	5⅝	5	5⅝	— ⅛
21	7⅝	Beverly	.32	1.6	17	162	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	BicPen	.60	3.5	9	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3	1⅝	Bickfrd			5	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	BigV Sp	.34b	3.7	5	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	BillKd	.45f	12.	5	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
26	14	BinkMl	1.20	5.2	7	6	23	23	23	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	BioR B n			29	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	10⅛	BioRd A			29	39	20	20	20	+ ⅛
27⅞	24½	BickEn n			28	51	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
41	21⅝	Blount	.72	2.1	9	27	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	13	BoltBer	.40	1.4	23	21	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	BowVal	s.10	.7		313	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	BowlAm	.32	6.4	5	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Bowmar			43	88	6⅛	5⅞	6	
34⅛	17⅛	Bowne s	.40	1.2	11	83	33	31⅞	32⅝	+1⅛
15⅛	7⅝	BradfdN	.26	2.8	8	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Branch			16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Branf wt				20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅝	18⅞	Brascn	g1.20		14	40	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
24⅞	18⅜	BraunE				2	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Breeze	.621	4.8	6	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	BroDrl	.20	3.9	5	43	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
25⅝	15⅝	BrookP	.44	2.1	9	89	24⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—3⅛
57	30	BrnFA	1.36	2.4	11	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	34⅝	BrnFB	1.36	2.3	12	53	u59⅞	58⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	BrnF pf	.40	11.		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Buell	.50	5.5	29	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Buildex				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2	Burgess				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	15⅛	Burnsin	.60	2.7	19	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
		— C-C-C —								
13⅝	5⅝	CDI			4	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	CHB Fd	.57b	10.	10	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	CMI Co	.05e	.8	9	99	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅞	16	CRS s			6	55	u18⅛	17	18⅛	+2
39⅞	16⅛	CSE	1.49	3.6	12	8	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	CS Grp	.12r	6.4	6	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33⅝	17⅝	Caldor	.60	1.8	13	199	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
48	31	CalPtC	2	4.6	9	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	CalRE	n.80	10.	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	24⅝	Camco	s.24	.7	18	19	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
12	3⅝	Campnl			12	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	5⅝	CmpR g			6	118	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	13⅛	CdMar	s.50		45	19	18⅝	19		+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	CdnOc	s.36		6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝		+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Caressa			6	3	3	3		
21⅞	16⅝	CaroEn	1.44	8.0	7	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
51	38⅛	CaroP pf	5	13.		z10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
12⅞	2⅞	CarrolO	.07e	1.0	11	91	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
18⅛	13⅛	CastAM	1	5.6	7	30	18	17⅝	18	+1
33⅛	11⅛	Cavitro	.22e	.7	23	9	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	CelluCit			4	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	CentSe	.70r	8.2		7	8½	8⅛	8½	
11⅛	5	CtryFo	.15e	1.4	6	8	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
8	4⅝	Cetec	.12	1.7	9	14	7⅛	7	7	
2⅛	1	ChmpH				232	2⅛	2	2⅛	
30⅞	14⅛	ChmpP	s.72	3.9	7	47	18⅞	17½	18⅛	+1
40⅛	27⅛	ChrlM s			20	66	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	Chmpist	.28b	2.5	9	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	ChRv	1.60	10.		x41	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	16⅛	ChfD g s				80	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Chltn	.30	4.1	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅞	9⅛	CircIK	.68	5.7	7	26	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	CltBkNJ	2	9.3	5	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	CityGas	1	6.5	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Clabir	.32b	2.3	13	134	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Clarmt	.66e	3.2		18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	ClarkC	.28e	41.	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	9⅞	Clarost			15	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Claus s	.80	5.9	9	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅞	Cehu	.16	1.8	11	60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅜	Colemn	1	5.7	8	49	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	1	ColCmI				37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
71⅛	40⅛	Comin	g4.40		4	61	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	+ ½
25⅛	15⅝	ComAll	.60	2.6	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	ComA pf	1.60	15.		4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	ComMt	s.44	2.8	5	27	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	32⅛	Cmdrl s			19	621	37⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	ComdrC				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Compo	.20	5.0		42	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	CompuD			5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	ConcdF				1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅛	11⅛	Condec	.52f	2.8	35	72	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	ConrH			13	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Conroy	.16	2.5	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23	10⅛	CnsOG s			20	578	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	3⅞	ConlMtl			22	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
10⅛	6⅝	Cookin	.20e	2.0	11	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	CoopJr				8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	CoreLb	s.16	.5	23	7	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Cornlus	.80	6.7	11	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
2⅛	1 3-16	Courtld			4	13	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
6⅛	2⅛	CrestFo			9	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅛	Crompt	1.80	7.9	6	66	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Cross	1.60	4.5	10	27	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	7⅞	CrowlM	.50a	6.2		3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
43⅛	17⅝	CwnCP	.80a	3.3	4	37	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
39	16⅛	CwCP B	.80a	3.7	4	139	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
50	24	CwCP pf	1.92	6.4		14	30	30	30	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Crownin	.28b	4.7	6	6	6	6	6	
36⅝	13⅞	CruteR	.36	1.4	21	56	27	26⅛	26⅝	
39	26⅝	CrystO	s.36	1.0	34	404	38⅛	36⅞	37⅞	+1⅝
22⅝	14⅝	CubicCp	.60	2.7	8	87	22	21⅝	22	
24	14⅝	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
1	⅛	Cyprus				453	15-16	15-16	15-16	
13⅝	11⅛	Cypr pf	1.80	14.		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		— D-D-D —								
5⅝	2⅝	DCL			33	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	1½	DWG	.22f	9.1	5	40	3½	3⅛	3½	
3⅛	2	Damon			8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	9	Damson			32	141	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	DataAc	.05r	.3	9	413	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ½
38⅝	10⅝	Datapd	.30	.9	18	86	33⅝	32⅞	33	
26⅝	18⅞	DayM s	.30		8	170	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	1⅜	DeRose				21	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Decorat			11	7	2	2	2	
90	20⅝	DelhlO	s.10	.1	118	158	88⅝	84⅝	87	+1⅝
17⅝	8⅛	Deliwd	.72b	4.6	4	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	Deposit	1.92	7.2	5	1	u26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	DesonJ			5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	13⅛	Devon			4	z1550	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅝
32⅛	8⅛	Dialcon			27	188	26⅝	25	26⅛	+1⅝
16⅞	12	Dillard	.40	3.1	5	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diodes				75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅛	DisFab				1	1½	1½	1½	
81⅛	43⅞	Dome g			219	67	66⅝	66⅝		
25⅛	18⅝	Domir g	2			78	u26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
29	18⅝	DorGas	s.16	.7	11	572	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Downey	.28	4.0	6	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
23⅛	20	Dreco n			19	63	22⅞	21	22⅛	+2⅛
18	5⅞	DrFair	.40	2.2	18	84	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Dunes n			33	37	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Duplx s	.60	4.5	5	63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	DurTst	.40a	2.8	13	38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅝	6⅛	Dynictn	.06e	.3	16	99	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅛	Dyneer	s.62	3.7	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		— E-E-E —								
7⅛	3⅝	EAC	.36	5.8	6	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	EDO s	.40	2.5	15	27	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅛	Ehren				175	13⅛	13	13	
8⅛	1⅝	ElAudD				65	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
49	15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40	2.8	11	26	u49⅛	49	49⅛	+1⅝
9⅛	6⅛	ElecSd n			13	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7	Elsinor			17	408	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	EmpC n	.50	6.9	4	25	7⅝	7	7⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	EngMln			53	201	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	EnsyRs	.24	1.5	24	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Era Ind				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	6	Espey	.25e	1.7	13	88	u15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
19⅞	10⅝	EsqRd	.66e	3.5	5	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	EtzLav	.11e	1.4	25	37	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	EvonAr	.40b	3.5	8	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	11⅛	EvrJ B			4	37	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
4⅝	1	Exectve			7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— F-F-F —								
20	13⅝	FPA s	.40	2.3	3	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Fabind	.50	4.7	3	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FairTx			4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	13⅝	Fairfd	n.24	1.7	7	57	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	FairmC			22	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8	FayDrg	.30b	3.4	8	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
14	7	FedMrt				14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	FdMt wt				20	9-16	½	½	—1-16
23⅛	16½	FedRl	1.72	7.6	24	7	22⅝	22½	22½	
10⅛	4⅝	FedRes			22	115	5⅝	5	5⅛	
64⅛	17⅝	Felmnt	s.10	.2	35	421	48⅞	46⅛	48⅝	+2⅝
24	16	FinGen	.40b	2.0	9	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	FBkFla	n1b	5.4	7	26	u18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
38	11½	FISLSh	.50r	1.3	208	6	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Fstmrk			10	101	u 6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	FIschrP	.77f	4.7	40	44	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	FltcGE	2.60	13.	7	6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
12	6½	Flage			14	15	10⅝	10	10	
5⅝	2	FlaCap			9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	FlaRck	.30	2.6	5	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	FlwGn s			39	198	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Flowers	.62	4.7	8	19	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	19	FlukeJ	1.14f	5.2	14	50	22⅝	21⅞	22	
12⅝	7⅛	FooteM	.30e	3.6	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	ForestC	.10	.5	10	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
45	14	ForestL			29	48	41⅝	41	41	
25⅛	10⅝	Franc p				75	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	6⅝	Franks	.40	2.7	9	11	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
52⅛	31⅝	FraEl n			42	95	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	—1⅛
9⅛	5½	Friedm	.24b	2.9	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3	FriendF				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Friona	.40	5.4	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Frischs	.30b	5.3	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	7⅝	FrontlA	.20b	1.0	7	125	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	2⅞	FrtA wt				5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		— G-G-G —								
4⅝	1⅞	GIExpl			8	326	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	GIT				5	2	2	2	
5⅛	1⅝	GRI				21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	GTI	.12e	2.4	14	10	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Galaxy			5	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Garan	1	7.3	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	21⅝	GatLiet	.48b	.7	17	66	54⅞	52⅝	54⅞	+2⅛
23⅝	11⅝	GelmS	.31	18.	49	33	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Gemco n			11	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	GnEmp	.40b	5.9	7	57	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	1	GenExp				138	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	GnHous	.12	1.9	5	83	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	4	Genisco			20	50	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+1
7⅞	3⅝	GenvDr	.05e	.8	6	8	6½	6⅛	6½	
18⅝	13⅛	GlanlF	1.10	6.1	6	15	18⅝	18	18⅛	
33⅞	12	GntYl g	1e			120	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅛	Glasrk	s.10	.8	19	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31	22½	GlatRtr	1.60	5.8	6	8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Glamr	1b	3.8	14	247	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+1
10⅝	6⅛	Glasser	.48	6.7	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Gldblot				24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	GoldWH	.64	4.2	12	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
3½	1⅝	GldFld				234	1⅝	d 1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gdrch wt				34	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
31½	21⅝	GormR	1.32	4.6	10	1	29	29	29	
17	11⅝	GouldT	1.36e	8.2	14	21	u17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	GrahMf	.32	3.0	7	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	GrndAu	.40	3.7	6	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	GrndCtl	.25	3.1	11	10	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
30⅛	9⅝	GrangrA			205	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	GtBasn			16	504	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	36⅛	GtLkCh	.40	.8	18	101	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝	—1
5⅝	1⅝	Grenm			9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	GREIT	.40	2.6	15	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19	GrossT	1.44	5.4	7	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	GuarBk	.20e	4.0	11	13	5	5	5	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Gulfld	s.60	2.9	5	24	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	16⅝	GlfCp	s.44			899	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅛
22⅝	7⅛	Glfstr			11	6	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
		— H-H-H —								
7	3⅝	Hamptn	.45f	11.	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Hanfrd	1	6.1	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	Harvey			7	26	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Hasbro	.05e	.4	5	86	u12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅝
11⅛	8⅛	Hasting	.40	4.6	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	HawaiA				13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	HlthCh s			59	180	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Helnick	.10	1.0	13	49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	HeliMf				18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8	HershO			46	170	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	6⅝	HIGInc	.12r	.7	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	HllrAv s			12	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	HIptrnc	.24	1.3	14	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3½	1⅝	Hofman				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
53⅝	31	Holnr g	2.20		10	1	39	39	39	+2
19⅝	7⅝	HollyCp			13	119	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20	13⅝	Horml	.92	5.4	6	5	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	HornH s			18	162	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	HospMt	.60a	4.0	19	3	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
30⅝	18½	Hotelin	2.50e	9.3	10	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
10	6⅝	HouRn	s.60	7.2	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	HousVl			8	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
57⅝	17⅝	HouOM	.80b	1.6	19	922	49⅝	48½	49	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Howell			3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅝	HubIA	s.96	5.5	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅝	HubIB	s.96	5.6	7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	HudGn	.20	2.3	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	HudB g	s.57	3.0	10	312	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
16⅝	15⅛	HuntM	n.40	2.5	12	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	HuntH	.20	2.2	12	49	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
18½	10½	HuskO	s.15			109	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
		— I-I-I —								
8	4⅝	ICH	.20	2.8	5	6	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12	ICM	1.85e	8.9	10	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	IFS Ind	.20	3.2	5	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21½	10	IMC	.28	1.8	5	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	8½	IRT Pr	1.20	9.1	5	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	ImpCh	.51e	8.7		5	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2 3-16	1⅝	ImpGp	.18e	9.9	6	3	1⅝	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
4⅝	2⅝	Impind	.05r	1.7	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
50⅛	25⅝	ImpOil	g1.40			345	26⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
37	28	InPL pf	4	13.		z30	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
3⅝	1	Inflght			11	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	19⅝	Instron	.40	1.5	8	23	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1
1⅛	11-16	InstrSy				216	13-16	⅝	¾	—1-16
11⅛	6⅝	InsSy pf	.25f	3.2		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	7⅝	IntegRs			9	203	17	15⅝	17	+1⅛
22⅝	9	IntCty g	.40			539	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Intrmk	s.16b	1.0	8	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	IntBknt				180	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅛	15⅝	IntCtrl s			11	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14	12⅝	IntPw n			21	60	12⅝	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	IntProt					4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅛	21	Ionics			19	24	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
18	9	IroqBrd	.40	2.3	17	85	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		— J-J-J —								
6⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.2	6	26	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35	10⅛	Jacobs	.40	1.3	15	195	31	27⅝	30⅝	+2⅝
6	3⅛	Jensen			9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Jetero	.15e	1.5	10	22	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Jetronic				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

Weidenbaum Remains Eclectic in New Job

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Republican economist Murray L. Weidenbaum showed up at the Joint Economic Committee to explain and push the Reagan economic program, he was welcomed by Democratic Congressman Henry Reuss with open arms.

Mr. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, "is an old friend and respected adviser" who could be counted on to exhibit "common sense," Mr. Reuss said.

But Mr. Weidenbaum, wise to the ways of Washington, was not about to allow Mr. Reuss to put too much distance between him and his colleagues in the Reagan administration who, Mr. Reuss asserted, were indulging in supply-side and monetarist "fetishes." "At this point," he told Mr. Reuss, "we are all monetarists, and we are all supply-siders. I say that as an eclectic economist who has learned from both, and who looks for the truth wherever it lies."

He added that, "I'm fond of reminding my Keynesian and supply-side friends of the teachings of the great neo-classical economist Alfred Marshall, who taught us quite properly that there are two blades to the economic scissors, supply and demand."

Nonetheless, although liberal Democrats complain privately that Mr. Weidenbaum is less experienced in macro-economics than many of his predecessors on the council, he is widely accepted as a more traditionalist economist, and less of an ideologue than many others in the Reagan administration.

Ten years ago when he was an assistant secretary of treasury in the Nixon administration, he even had indicated sympathy for government intervention in wage and price decisions through a form of "incomes policy" (as had former Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns at that time). Mr. Weidenbaum was promptly disavowed by then Secretary David Kennedy. With a smile, Mr. Weidenbaum shrugs it off as a youthful indiscretion. "Live and learn," he says today.

Since 1975, he has been the director of the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis. There, he studied deregulation, a subject close to the heart of all true Reaganites, and therefore destined to be an important part of the council's work in the Weidenbaum regime.

The mild-mannered Mr. Weidenbaum was a late-comer to the Reagan team. He did not sign on as head of the regulatory reform task force until his first choice for the GOP presidential nomination, John Connally, dropped out of the 1980 race. His designation as chairman of the council was the last of the key economic appointments made by Mr. Reagan — actually it didn't happen until a couple days after the inauguration. His confirmation by the Senate didn't occur until last Tuesday. The search is still on for the other two council members.

Concerns Not Valid

To some, Mr. Reagan's delay in nominating a council chairman suggested a downgrading of the council, as well as a put-down of economists in general. In an interview at the Executive Office Building a few days ago, Mr. Weidenbaum said he thought neither concern has validity.

He has been assured, he said, that the council will have a key role in the evolution of Reagan economics and the White House has taken pains to give him high visibility. He is comfortable with the Reagan program, which he says is "feasible, useful, and can easily be defended." In fact, this is what he has been doing on virtually a non-stop basis, along with Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, on radio, TV, in breakfast and luncheon interviews, and congressional appearances.

He brushes aside the argument that the economic scenario put out by the Reagan program is largely guesswork. "As a veteran of [illegible] years' experience in economic forecasting," he said, "I have never depended entirely on any computer run. A good deal of judgment has to go into the final results."

Addicted to 3x5 cards on which he has hand-written the key facts and statistics, Mr. Weidenbaum appears to be less dynamic an outside salesman than the super-confident Mr. Stockman. He is more earnest, a bit more professorial, and less given to cosmic rhetoric.

On the inside, administration sources indicate he is holding his own with the other Reagan stars. He had a voice in the decision that it would be politically unfeasible to lower the top tax rate on unearned income from 70 to 50 percent all in one year, and successfully had a hand in curbing academic supply-side language from the president's economic message to Congress.

Mr. Weidenbaum admits that there is much to do to complete the Reagan program. Billions in budget reductions for later years have yet to be spelled out, for example. Even the basic benefits of the Social Security System — now untouched as part of the "safety net" — will have to be looked at, he confides.

Bank of America to Buy Major Bank in Argentina

New York Times Service

CARACAS — The Bank of America will pay $150 million to take full control of Banco Internacional, a major Argentine commercial bank, a Bank of America spokesman said Thursday.

William W. Wilson, a senior vice president, said his bank was the successful bidder for Banco Internacional, the 13th-largest bank in Argentina. The announcement was made in Caracas because the U.S. bank has its headquarters for Latin America in Venezuela.

The sale of Banco Internacional, with $300 million in deposits and a loan portfolio of $167 million, ranks as one of the largest takeovers ever made by a U.S. bank in Latin America. By acquiring the Argentine bank, which has 60 branches, the Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank, will become the foreign bank possessing the largest branch system in Argentina.

Huge Debts

Mr. Wilson said that although other U.S. banks were interested in purchasing Banco Internacional, only two other institutions — Banco de Chile and Banco del Oeste in Argentina — actually presented bids after Argentina's central bank put Banco Internacional up for sale last December.

Banco Internacional forms part of the Sasetru group, a large financial and food processing conglomerate with more than $1 billion in debts, now in bankruptcy proceedings. Argentine financial authorities intervened last year and offered the bank for sale to domestic and foreign buyers after removing hundreds of millions of dollars in bad and questionable loans from the bank's portfolio.

The sale is part of a program, begun by Argentina's President Jorge Videla, to "rationalize" the country's economy by selling off or liquidating deficit-ridden institutions owned by the private sector and the government. The goal of the Videla regime is to rid the economy of non-competitive industrial an financial institutions.

Last December a French bank, Credit Lyonnais, bought another Argentine bank, Banco Tournquist, for a price reportedly between $50 million and $60 million.

Argentina's economy is in serious straits, with inflation reaching almost 100 percent, real growth at practically zero and bankruptcies, layoffs and high interest rates affecting virtually all sectors.

'Very Liquid'

Despite Banco Internacional's past problems, "The bank is now very liquid and has a remarkably clean portfolio and a large cash reserve for bad loans," Mr. Wilson said, adding that its deposits have remained relatively stable over the past few months.

The Argentine government apparently will apply the proceeds of the bank's sale to paying off some of Sasetru's debts.

The Bank of America executive also said that, despite Argentina's current problems, "We see the Argentine economy as one of the best equipped to face the uncertainties of the 1980s."

Mr. Wilson also said that the acquisition had been approved by Argentina's central bank, and that the takeover should be completed in two to three weeks.

Prior to the Bank of America's move, the foreign banks with the largest branch systems in Argentina were: the Bank of London and South America (owned by Lloyds International), Chase Manhattan, Citibank and the First National Bank of Boston.

Communication By Space Mirror

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has issued a patent on a mirror that would reflect communications from high in space, kept there by the pressure of electromagnetic radiation. The patent was granted this week to Paul L. Csonka of the physics faculty at the University of Oregon in Eugene. He assigned it to the Department of Energy.

The supporting radiation is to be sent up from an antenna on the ground. The mirror is a disk-shaped reflector that can receive communication signals from one point on the ground and transmit them to distant locations on the earth.

The research was done under an Energy Department contract with the university. Discussions have been held with various organizations on development of the system, but no decision has been reached. Mr. Csonka has said the mirror would be much cheaper than a communications satellite.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Johnson Wax has appointed **Malcolm J. Black** vice president and regional director of its Innochem division for Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The Innochem division is responsible for the marketing and sales of the company's products for industrial and institutional use.

* * *

Arthur Bolliger has been named executive vice president of the Dow Banking Corp., the Swiss-based banking subsidiary of the Dow Chemical Co.

* * *

The Insurance Company of North America has appointed **Willy Baertschi** manager of its new property-casualty insurance operations in Switzerland. Mr. Baertschi was formerly regional manager in Zurich of Neuenburger Insurance Co.

* * *

Hiroshi Katsuta, managing director of Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd., has been named head of European operations. He replaces **K. Yamada** who has been named director in charge of international business in Tokyo.

* * *

The International Energy Bank

Malcolm J. Black

Ltd. has appointed **William M. O'Byrne** a senior vice president.

* * *

David S. Tweed has been elected a manager in the investment management area of Continental Illinois Ltd. **Brian Nice** has been elected a manager in the money market dealing room.

U.S. Money Marts Set Cash Record

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A record $3.5 billion in new cash flowed into U.S. money market funds during the most recent week, the Investment Company Institute reported Thursday.

For the week ended Wednesday, the average seven-day yield on money market funds was 16.18 percent, according to Donoghue's Money Fund Report, a newsletter. During that period, the interest rate offered on six-month certificates was 15.01 percent.

The current yield advantage the funds have over competing financial instruments, combined with uncertainty about the outlook for stocks and interest rates, was responsible for the huge gain, according to analysts.

The advance for the week ended Wednesday lifted the aggregate assets of the 103 funds counted by the institute to a record $95.7 billion. Since the beginning of the year, fund assets have increased 28 percent, climbing from $74.6 billion. The previous record advance for a single week was $3 billion in the week ended Jan.21.

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- **Finance and Administration MANAGER**, 34, MBA + Economist + Engineer, fluent French, English, Dutch. Knowledge of German, Spanish, studying Arabic. Different experiences in finance and administration in multinational firms, 5 years in Algeria. Seeks challenging job, preference developing country. *Ref. : 125 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- **EXPORT** - International sales executive, 46, trilingual, promotion and prospection of foreign markets, especially U.S., Africa, South America, the Gulf. Familiar with trade fairs organization and follow up, 18 years in U.S., Spanish and French multinationals, practice of governmental or high level negotiations. Seeks position in company wishing to export to above countries or firms willing to establish themselves in Europe. *Ref.: 126 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
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February 27, 1981

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ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
—(d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.(S1) ..... 17.5c☐

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Boerbond ..... SF 685.00
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 752.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 843.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 1039.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 18.31
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 6.62
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.60

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 119.8c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £85.0pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 25.01
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 15.75
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 29.71

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 298.25
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 680.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 58.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 76.50
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 141.00
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 655.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 16.70
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 60.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(m) American Values Common ..... $ 6.65
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref. $100.50
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 37.98
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $76.57
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 31.82
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 43.84
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 98.43
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 26.02

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 62.00
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 20.99
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 11.73
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 12.36
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund 17.38
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $16.36
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 21.35

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... Y 2,114
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 43.94

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 658.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 286.50

RBC Investment Mgrs, PO Box 246, Guernsey
—(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd ..... $ 18.37
—+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd ..... $ 18.23
—(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ..... $ 4.84

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 9.34

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 43.93

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,263.00
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,016.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 467.25
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 62.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 512.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 228.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 63.75
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 87.78

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 31.00
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 56.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 73.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 140.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 100.50
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 65.00
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 129.00
—(d) Romalac-Invest ..... SF 487.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 432.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 195.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 33.35
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 14.85
—(d) Unirok ..... DM 46.04

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $13.42
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $979.00
(w) Ascot Commodity Fd $2,179.81
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.59
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 117.80
(w) CAMIT $9.80
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $18.01
(w) Citadel Fund $2.77
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,359.19
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.38
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs $15.89
(d) Cortaxa International ..... US 102.88
+(w) Currency Trust 109p
(w) D.G.C. $52.44
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $26.52
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $31.59
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,517.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $38.05
(w) First Eagle Fund $7,897.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $218.13
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 178.35
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 84.74
(d) Fondifalia $23.30
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 36.67
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 5.58
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 7.88
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $591.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $108.14
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $127.64
(d) Interfund S.A. $14.81
(w) Intermarket Fund $194.69
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $19.41
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $10.24
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 29.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques $61.48
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $13.66
(w) Japan Selection Fund $109.77
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $57.82
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,410.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd $16.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd $44.93
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $102.18
(w) Luxfund $40.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $16.16
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Nippon Fund $23.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $4.92A
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.35
(w) N.A.M.F. $106.38
(m) NSP FIT (BSP : $123.73) $99.38
(d) Panmec Shipping S.A. $1.00
(w) Pretoria Financial $1.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $43.14
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,704.00
(d) Renta Fund $53.61
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 777.80
(d) Safe Fund $4.01
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 80.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $21.05
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 90.70
(w) Talent Global Fund $17.77
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $67.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $92.71
(w) Transpacific Fund $49.69
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 50.49
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.80
(m) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $8.40
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $464.85
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $22.41
(w) Worldwide Securities $114.07
(w) Worldwide Special $2,885.15

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ● — ● - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

How Far Will Commodities Climb Now?
Equity Multiplies Within Days of Last Deflationary Scare

As strident February 13 "credit-squeeze" warnings drove key commodities, hard curries and money instruments into the ground, Capital Offshore went to press with a report calling classic bottoms in everything from gold and silver to Swiss Francs and Treasury Bills. Within four days of liquidation climaxes which were completed the following Monday, the Swiss Franc had rebounded by 3½ cents while gold added $30 to lead an inflationary reversal of attitudes. For the futures-market speculator who trades on minuscule margins, such swings can generate enormous equity enhancement. A future-delivery contract involving 125,000 Swiss Francs can be traded for $2,000 in margin funds with a 3½-cent gain being worth $4,375 or more than 200 per cent in profits. Some of the affected commodities—copper, cotton, lumber and soybeans, for example—were developing the potential for even greater gains over periods of weeks or months; and newest Capital Offshore reports are providing updated projections which you should consider if rapid capital enhancement is your goal. Electronic monitoring of managed accounts is available to clients wishing to overcome mailing-time delays in faster-moving markets. Return the coupon for complimentary growth-stock and commodity coverage.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Toyo Kogyo

Year Oct. 31	1980	1979
Revenue	1.08*	N.A.
Profits	19,190.	N.A.
Per Share	28.00	N.A.

*—Figure in trillions.

United States

Chromalloy American

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	375.3	398.9
Profits	11.76	9.05
Per Share	0.75	0.57
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,520.	1,530.
Profits	44.44	50.56
Per Share	2.84	3.60

European Gold Markets

February 27, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	490.25	489.00	—3.00
Zurich	492.50	488.50	—4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	535.95	534.33	—8.79

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Prices	May	Aug.	
510	24.00-28.00	43.00-48.00	Options for November start on May 4, 1981
530	13.00-17.00	35.00-39.00	
550	8.00-12.00	26.00-30.00	
570	5.00- 8.00	20.00-24.00	
590	3.00- 5.00	15.00-20.00	

Gold 492.00-495.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

February 27, 1981

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]					

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]					

New York Futures

February 27, 1981

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 27, 1981

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	807.00	808.00	801.00	802.00
3 months	820.00	830.50	814.00	815.00
Cathodes: spot	804.00	804.00	797.00	798.00
3 months	817.00	818.00	811.00	812.00
Tin: spot	4,165.00	4,175.00	4,115.00	4,125.00
3 months	4,285.00	4,290.00	4,225.00	4,240.00
Lead: spot	320.00	321.00	321.00	322.00
3 months	329.00	330.00	331.00	331.50
Zinc: spot	336.00	337.00	335.00	335.00
3 months	346.50	347.00	342.00	342.50
Silver: spot	564.00	568.00	562.00	563.00
3 months	583.00	583.50	579.50	580.00
Aluminium: spot	657.00	658.00	655.00	657.00
3 months	669.00	669.50	666.00	667.00
Nickel: spot	2,840.00	2,850.00	2,825.00	2,845.00
3 months	2,830.00	2,835.00	2,810.00	2,820.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 27, 1981

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
[illegible]				

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 27, 1981

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
[illegible]				

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—106

Alzona	FloSti	Overn Tran	
Allrst Auto	FloStteel wi	Owens Ill	
Alcoa s	Franklin Mint	Owen Ill 4.75pf	
AmBlds M	Frigitronic	PHHGrp	
AmBus Pds	GEICO n	PPG Ind	
AmExpress	Genrett s	Pacidy s	
AGenCorp	GnData sn	PeaveryCo n	
AmHome pf	GNC n	Peoples Drg	
AmStand s	Gen Steel	Pepsi Co	
Anheuser s	Hartnd Jh s	Pioneer El	
Arkansas Best	Heinz HJ	Plessey Ltd	
Arvind Dub	Hercules Inc	RalcsBro	
Bard CR	Hershy Fds	Ralch Chem	
BrstMyer	Hydrsol Co n	Republic Cr	
BrstMy pf	Intrlake Inc	Rich Mert	
Bruns Pr	Keene Corp	RiteAid s	
Chem NY	Kellogg Co	Rollins wi	
ChurChick	Kimb Clark	SciAtl s	
Coca Cola	Kroger Co	SeaPrpw	
ConFds Int A	LTV Corp	SherWms pf	
Cooper Lab	LTV Co AA	Soumrk Pr	
Cooper TR	LeapPlatt	Sauers D	
Cooper TR pf	LevStrauss	Starrett s	
CyclopsCo	Masco Co	Stop Shop	
Dennys Inc	McGraw Ed	SunChem	
DiltonCos	Melville Co	Summit Gen	
Dorsey Co	Missionins	Timeinc pfC	
DrvrBsCo s	Mohasco	Un Carbo	
DyncPet n	Motor Rub	UnivFds	
Easco Corp	Monsanto	WICOR	
Eastl Kodak	MorganJP	Wachov Cp	
ElPsoGs pfE	Nalco Chem	Wash GasLt	
EDS	NatMedEn s	Westvaco	
Faberge Inc	NatPresto	Wolver WW	
FedSignal	OlinCp	Womarco s	
Flemins Co			

NEW LOWS—10

BrunWt Int	MercTex wi	SullairCo n	
PedCo s	Oneida s	SunElec	
GelcoCp s	Overhd Dr	TowleMfg n	
JerCenP 3pf			

Union Proposal In New Zealand

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand Federation of Labor is ready to call off widespread protest strikes if the government agrees to discuss the unions' right to picket, federation president Jim Knox said Friday. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said that the Cabinet would study the compromise on Monday.

The protest strikes began on Tuesday

To Our Readers

Friday's floating rate notes were unavailable for publication due to transmission problems at the source.

Cash Prices

February 27, 1981

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.22	1.98
TEXTILES		
Print cloth 64-60 38½, yd.	0.66	0.66½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	406.00	360.00
Iron 2 Foun. Phila., ton	227.26	227.26
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Phil.	104-105	104-107
Lead Spot, lb.	0.30	0.50
Copper elect., lb.	85%	122%
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.8872	8.8872
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb.	0.41%	0.39%
Silver N.Y., oz.	12.40	35.20
Gold N.Y., oz.	459.00	637.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 27, 1981

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,140.70 f	1,123.40 f
Reuters	1,742.00	1,737.40
Dow Jones Spot	425.77	419.24
D.J. Futures	448.76	431.01

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. f — preliminary. r — revised.
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends

February 27, 1981

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
INCREASED				
Aetna Life & Cas	Q	.58	5-15	3-19
Brown & Sharpe	Q	.31	4-15	3-7
Gulf United	Q	.32	4-15	4-1
MGIC Investment	Q	.32	3-25	3-13
Republic Financial	Q	.30	4-30	4-15
Utd Va Bankshrs	Q	.30	4-30	3-30
STOCK SPLITS				
Big Three Industries — 3-for-1				
Crystal Oil — 3-for-2				
Mesa Petroleum — 3-for-1				
OMITTED				
Clow Corp				
Whittaker Cable				
STOCK				
Callahan Mining	—	4	PC	4-2
Suave Shoe Corp	—	.10	PC	4-15
USUAL				
Allied Tele Co	Q	.33	3-31	3-14
Assurance Inc	S	.28	3-1	4-1
Big Three Ind	Q	.15	3-14	2-27
Callahan Mining	A	.20	4-2	3-12
Chromally Amer	Q	27½	5-1	4-1
City National	Q	.15	4-14	3-31
Dexter Corp	Q	.25	4-10	3-16
First Bank Priday	Q	.27	4-10	3-13
Fisher Foods	Q	.15½	3-31	3-14
Fla Commercial Bks	Q	.25	3-26	3-12
Gen Am Oil Tex	Q	.11	4-1	3-16
Green Mt Power	Q	.35	5-31	5-17
IMC Magnetics	Q	.07	4-1	3-16
Joseph Dixon Cruc	Q	.22	3-31	3-17
Northern Telecom	Q	.25	3-31	3-9
Ponderosa Sys	Q	.10	4-2	3-12
Ryder System Inc	Q	.27	3-26	3-9
Suave Shoe Corp	Q	.05	4-15	3-31
Triangle Income Fd	M	.38	3-27	3-26
URS Corp	Q	.10	4-15	4-3

Company A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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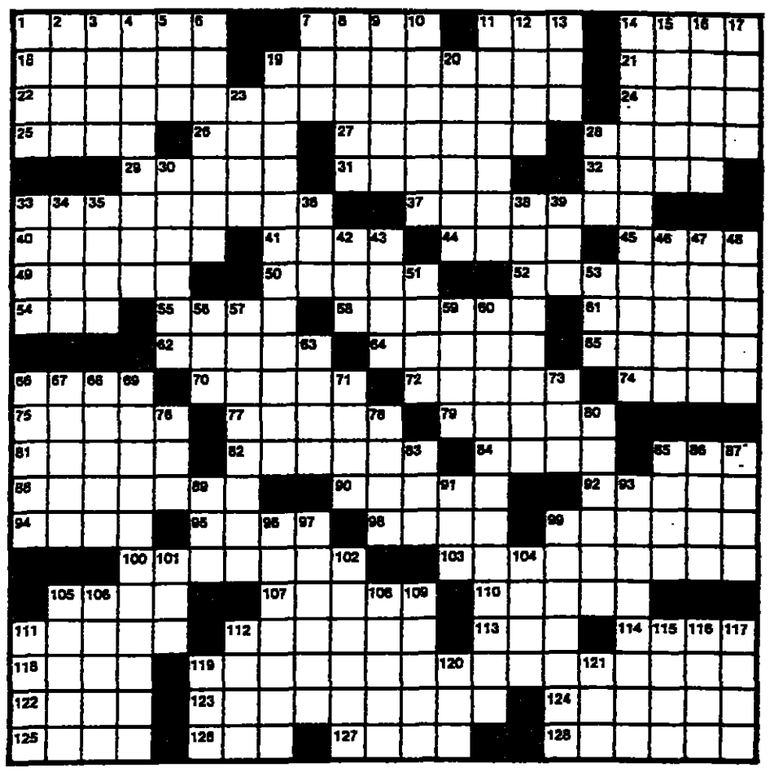
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Look B-4 U Solve

By Jordan S. Lasher



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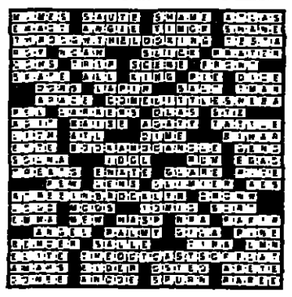
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	16	61	14	57	Rain	LOS ANGELES	16	61	7	45	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	-3	27	Foggy	MADRID	12	54	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	6	43	-1	30	Overcast	MANILA	30	86	21	70	Foggy
ATHENS	10	50	4	39	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	17	63	10	50	Fair
AUCKLAND	25	77	18	64	Cloudy	MIAMI	21	77	14	57	Fair
BANGKOK	33	91	24	75	Foggy	MILAN	8	46	-1	30	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	9	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	6	43	0	32	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	-4	25	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	25	-14	7	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	-4	25	Fair	MUNICH	3	37	-9	16	Fair
BRUSSELS	4	39	-2	28	Cloudy	NASSAU	24	75	11	52	Fair
BUCHAREST	-1	30	-5	23	Overcast	NEW DELHI	26	79	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	3	37	-5	23	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	3	37	cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	35	95	25	77	Fair	NICE	12	54	5	41	Overcast
CAIRO	19	66	9	48	Fair	OSLO	-1	30	-6	21	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	8	46	-2	28	Overcast
CHICAGO	12	54	0	32	Rain	PEKING	-1	30	-10	14	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	-2	28	Cloudy	PRAGUE	0	32	-8	18	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	10	50	Foggy	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	86	23	73	Fair
DUBLIN	5	41	3	37	Foggy	ROME	12	54	0	32	Foggy
EDINBURGH	5	41	2	36	Foggy	SAO PAULO	29	84	18	64	Foggy
FLORENCE	10	50	1	34	Fair	SEOUL	-3	27	-14	7	Foggy
FRANKFURT	5	41	-4	25	Fair	SINGAPORE	26	79	23	73	Foggy
GENEVA	2	36	-6	21	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	-9	16	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-3	27	-11	12	Fair	SYDNEY	26	79	16	61	Fair
H.C. MINH CITY	27	81	21	70	Cloudy	TAIPEI	13	55	8	46	Overcast
HONG KONG	12	54	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
HOUSTON	24	75	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	5	41	Overcast
ISTANBUL	5	41	3	37	Foggy	TOKYO	5	41	-3	27	Fair
JAKARTA	27	81	25	77	Cloudy	TUNIS	15	59	5	41	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	15	57	7	45	Cloudy	VENICE	8	46	-2	28	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	25	77	17	63	cloudy	VIENNA	3	37	-6	21	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	13	55	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	-8	18	Fair
LIMA	27	81	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	13	55	-1	30	Fair
LISBON	15	59	11	52	Rain	ZURICH	2	36	-7	19	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.070, 11.750, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

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VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.760, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.660, 17.870, 15.530, 11.915, 9.760 7.280, 6.125, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

BBC Will Expand Its Broadcasts To Russia, Begin Afghan Service

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp. plans to start a new service to Afghanistan and expand transmissions to the Soviet Union and Turkey.

The moves result from Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, increased Soviet jamming of the BBC's Soviet broadcasts and the "greatly increased demand for information" in Turkey since last September's military takeover, said Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of external services, in an announcement Thursday.

Aiming to increase its audience in what it called a critical part of the world, the state-funded BBC will in late summer or early fall cover both the official Afghan languages by adding a Pashto service to its transmission in Farsi.

The BBC said that there were 16 million to 18 million Pashto speakers, many of them on the northwest frontier of Pakistan.

The Russian service will be increased by 30 minutes daily beginning March 29 as a counter-jamming measure, providing five hours of continuous programs. Moscow reimposed jamming when labor unrest began in Poland.

Services to Turkey will be increased by 30 minutes daily to 90 minutes, also on March 29. The changes will bring the BBC output to 40 languages, despite government spending cuts that eliminated nearly $7 million from grants running at about $99 million a year.

BOOKS

GONE CRAZY AND BACK AGAIN

The Rise and Fall of the Rolling Stone Generation

By Robert Sam Anson. Doubleday. 361 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

A MAGAZINE, in spite of what most writers think, requires an editor, and it often seems to help if the editor is a little crazy, at once a monster of egotism and a clump of twitchy nerve-endings, obsessive and compulsive and anal while at the same time given to mystic spasms. He needn't be nice; he doesn't even have to be articulate. He merely consults the compass of himself. It is as if the world leaves thumbprints on his skin. His bruise is news, and there will always be writers around to report it. Editors as various as H.L. Mencken and Harold Ross were difficult people.

Jann Wenner, who took $7,500 in 1967 and parlayed it into the $16 million enterprise that is Rolling Stone today, is never going to be accused of being a Mencken or a Ross. He wants too much to get his name in Time magazine and to have lunch with Jacqueline Onassis. It was too important to him that Walter Cronkite show up at the party Rolling Stone gave during the 1976 Democratic National Convention in New York. Great editors are made of sterner stuff.

The Spirit Misread

Nor can he be said to have read the spirit of his generation in several important particulars. Believing as he did that "rock 'n' roll can change the world," he missed the point of the civil rights movement, and was capable of writing after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. that King's death "meant little or nothing to the majority of the American people." He also missed the point of feminism, perhaps because the readership of Rolling Stone is overwhelmingly male; only after a staff sit-in in his office were women permitted to attend editorial conferences.

He is, nevertheless, more than just an entrepreneur, the perfect pink child of capitalism triumphant. A good editor lives and dies by his instincts and his writers. "I like talented people," Wenner once explained. "You might say I collect them." Instinct led him to hire a number of enormously talented people, including Michael Lydon, Jon Landau, Greil Marcus, Joe Eszterhas, Grover Lewis and, of course, Hunter S. Thompson. He let Carl Bernstein get away and underestimated Timothy Crouse, but then Crouse was also underestimated by a lot of shrewd reporters until they read "The Boys on the Bus."

Many of these talented people moved on and some burned out. No matter; that is the nature of writers. It is worthier, and much more fun, to have hired them at the beginning of their careers, when they were as new as the music.

But it must have been a riot during the growing years. Robert Sam Anson, who has done time at Time and New Times and WNET-TV, makes it sound that way in this breezy, fact-filled and opinionated book. Return with us now to those thrilling days of yesteryear, when Ramparts was in bloom, when Timothy Leary and Ken Kesey and Bill Graham and Emmett Grogan were all in San Francisco. Listen to the Grateful Dead and the Jefferson Airplane. Contemplate Woodstock and Altamont. Think, if you can, about Patty Hearst.

Anson seems to have interviewed anybody who was somebody in the Rolling Stone saga. We learn as much about the business side of the magazine as we do about the office politics and the cocaine-sniffing. Everybody seems to agree that without Wenner, the entire operation would have gone bankrupt.

If there is a fault in Anson's account, it is that he wants Rolling Stone to stand for all of youth culture. It must be the computer printout of the love tribe, whereas it has been at least as much a stock report on record-company profits. Somehow, the more politically minded of Rolling Stone writers and editors never got through to Wenner. When at last he decided that politics might be important, he turned to Richard N. Goodwin, and it was an expensive fiasco.

According to Anson, the complacency of Rolling Stone today represents "the failure of a dream." Nonsense. There are still dreamers all over the place. Also according to Anson, "at bottom, the story of Patty Hearst was the story of a generation writ large." Really? Just because Rolling Stone had a scoop on the Symbionese Liberation Army? What about Bob Dylan or Muhammad Ali or Lt. Calley? The last two decades have been far more interesting than Patty Hearst.

So one cavils. Enough. If Wenner is something less than a combination of Julien Sorel and Henderson the Rain King, and Rolling Stone something less than Martin Luther's 95 theses, "Gone Crazy and Back Again" nevertheless entertains as much as it cautions. This is what has become of some of us.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Louis L'Amour Hits New Lode

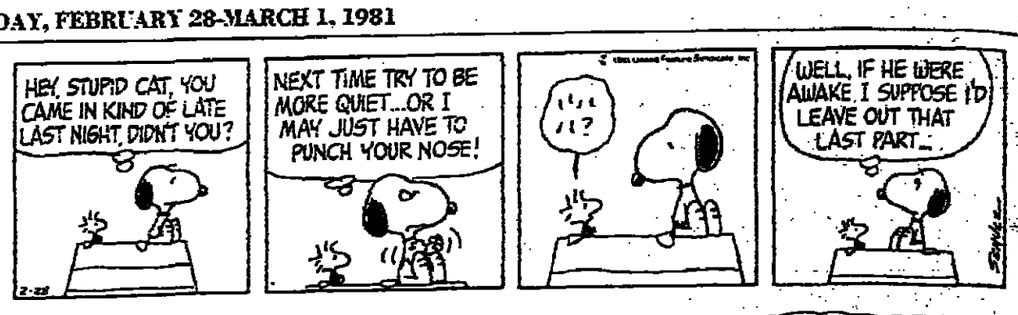
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Louis L'Amour, the king of Western writers, broke out of the mass market corral at full gallop when Bantam Books published his latest novel, "Comstock Lode" in simultaneous trade paperback and hard-cover editions.

"I've had several hard covers before," said the author during a visit to New York, "but this is my first trade paperback."

About 500,000 copies of 'Comstock Lode" are already in print. L'Amour, said to be one of the most widely read writers in the world, is so prolific that he can't remember whether his latest book is No. 78 or 79. "I do about three a year by writing practically every day of my life," he said.

PEANUTS



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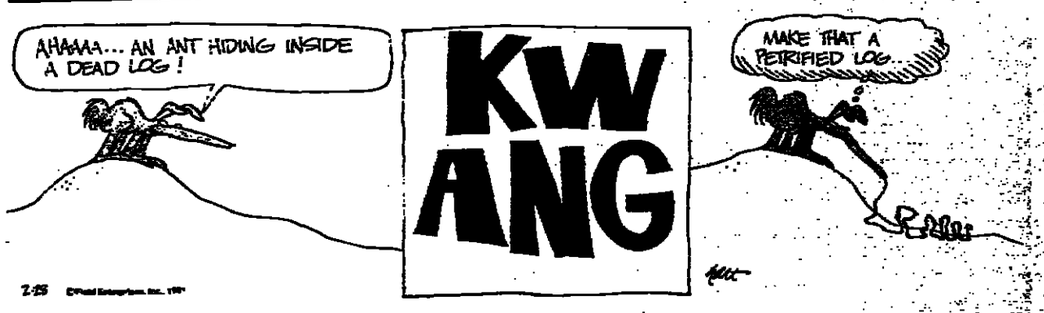

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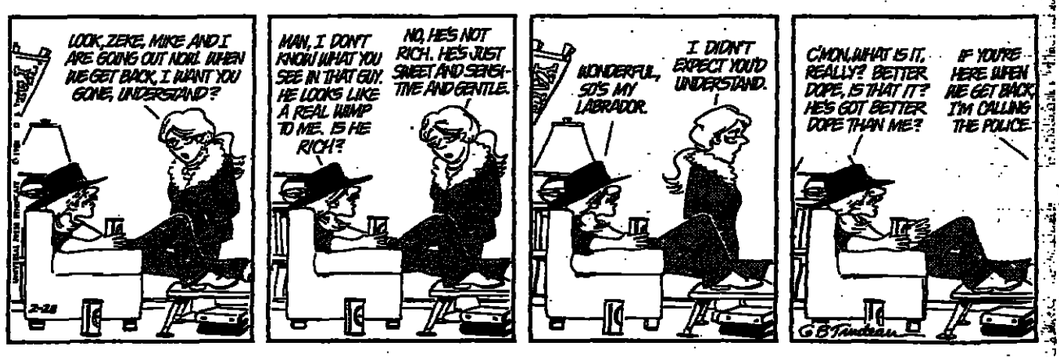


JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUCEL

ORPYX

ETSAUL

GOAPAD

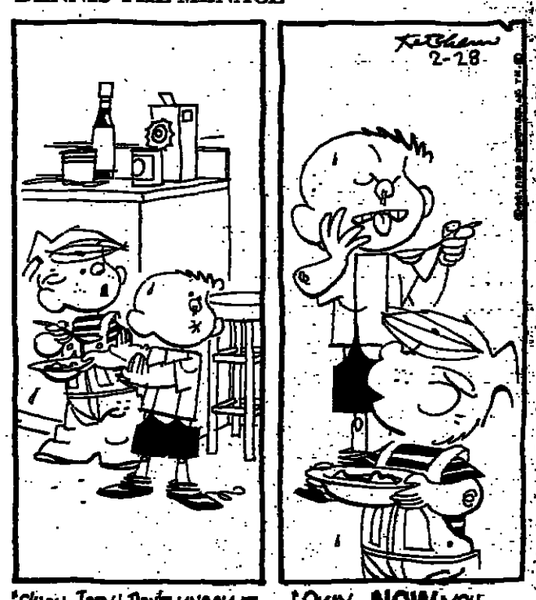
A FEMALE ACCESSORY MEN FIGHT FOR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AVAIL ICING DECENT HINDER
Answer: It's for the good of the community, whichever way you look at it—"CIVIC"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

.S. Court Ruling iewed As Threat Women's Sports

y Bart Barnes
ington Post Service

NGTON — A federal Michigan has ruled that d public schools are not provide equal athletic for men and women if rams do not receive dicial support from the ernment.

l on appeal, the decision major setback for Title leral law that has been erpreted as mandating ortunity for men and ntercollegiate and interports.

for example, provides y for men's and womms unless the sports in t federal money. Virtug-time athletic departself-reliant and receive ent assistance.

ision, handed down n made public for the Wednesday, stemmed 0 lawsuit against high nn Arbor, home of the f Michigan, one of the s in men's intercollegi-

strict Judge Charles that "the reach of ends only to those eduprograms or activities ve direct federal finance."

e case involved only l athletics, affirmation llate level would be a ry for the major U.S. perpowers, who have long argued that their programs are self-supporting through ticket sales and contributions and therefore should not be subject to Title IX.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, in a class action suit in Kansas City, Kan., is claiming that the federal government should not dictate how an athletic department spends its self-generated funds since it gets no federal money.

Even without the appellate imprimatur, the decision has the potential of dealing a serious psychological setback to women's sports, it was generally agreed by those connected with women's athletics.

'Disastrous'

"I think the ramifications will be disastrous," said Chuck Guerrier, director of the Women's Law Fund in Cleveland and author of a recent book on Title IX.

"A lot of school boards will read this decision and say, 'Great! Now we don't have to offer anything in women's athletics if we don't want to.' It gives them a legal justification to refuse to be responsive to the needs of women."

Margot Polivy, lawyer for the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, agreed that the decision could have an impact. But she added, "Before it can mean anything significant, it would have to go to an appeals court. If it stands, it's important."

"I'd like to meet that judge and shake his hand," said Jim Kehoe, retiring director of athletics at the University of Maryland and a longtime proponent of the argument that college athletic programs that do not receive federal funds should be free of federal regulation.

Polivy said the underlying theory in Joiner's ruling seems to be "that if you don't receive direct federal funding, then you're not covered by Title IX." AIAW is currently involved in a battlewith the NCAA for control of women's intercollegiate athletics.

There have been several court cases involving the direct funding issue, Polivy said, but, as yet, no definitive court decision.

In handing down his ruling, Joiner said the original intent of Congress regarding sex discrimination and Title IX of the 1972 Education Act had been misinterpreted by the Department of Health and Human Services.

That act states that no one shall discriminate on the basis of sex in operating any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

United Press International

Bruins' and North Stars' players fighting in the runway leading to Minnesota's dressing room.

Brawling Bruins, North Stars Set Record

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The charges afterward flew as furiously as the fists during the most penalty-filled game in the 64-year history of the National Hockey League.

"We all know what their game plan was," Boston coach Gerry Cheevers charged after the Bruins' 5-1 win over the Minnesota North Stars Thursday night. "You could tell from the first shift. They came to play that way and we obliged them."

Minnesota coach Glen Sonmor fired back that Cheevers "was yapping at our players, asking about the heart of [center] Bobby Smith ... If he wants to check the heart of anybody in our organization start with mine.

"We've got a corridor right down by our dressing room in Minnesota. Come right down there; I'll gladly accommodate him. And tell him when he does come to bring a basket to carry his head home. I've had it up to here with him."

Cheevers and Sonmor could get their chance next week, when the two teams tangle again Wednesday in Minnesota.

Boston general manager Harry Sinden said he was surprised at all the fights because, "Minnesota is the most chicken organization this league has ever known. Among hockey people Minnesota has gained a reputation as the most chicken team ever developed. To see them do this is very surprising. From what we know of Minnesota teams, they are a no-guts team."

The brawls that inspired all that bombast broke six league penalty records, including most penalty minutes in a game. The total of 406 was 26 more than the old mark set on March 11, 1979 when Los Angeles played at Philadelphia.

Fight After 7 Seconds

The North Stars came out playing aggressively in the first period, in an apparent strategic attempt to outbully the physical Bruins and seven seconds into the game the Bruins' Steve Kasper fought with Smith.

By the midway mark in the opening period, 336 penalty minutes had been whistled and seven fights had taken place on the ice.

The biggest fray broke loose at 8:58 of the first period. Boston's Keith Crowder, already in the penalty box, punched Minnesota's Greg Smith in the aisle between the penalty box and the Bruins' bench as Smith was walking toward the locker room after being penalized.

Race From Bench

North Stars raced across the ice from their bench. When the melee ended, 210 penalty minutes were called and seven North Stars and five Bruins had been ejected with game misconducts.

After the chaos, Mike O'Connell and Jean Ratelle scored to give Boston a 2-0 lead after one period. Minnesota's Mike Polich and Boston's Ray Bourque traded second period goals and Rick Middleton added two short-handed goals in the final period.

Minnesota, which lost its fourth straight game, never has won here, losing 28 games and tying seven.

Cheevers, who holds the NHL record for most penalty minutes in one season by a goalie, played down the brawls.

"It was good; it's part of hockey," he said. "It's not violence when you have two people fighting. It may be in tennis or bowling, but not in hockey."

Sonmor got into a scuffle in a corridor after the game and he raised his fist at an unidentified man on the floor. It was unclear what precipitated the confrontation.

"We're a little tired," he said, "about this team laughing at us and saying 'all you have to do is come out and push them.'

"Now let's see how they like it. Evidently, they don't like it when they don't win all the fights...What is our alternative? Stand back there and take that and be sneered at and laughed at? No sir. It's over."

Other records set were: Most penalties by both teams in a game, 84 (old record 64); most penalties by one team in a game, 42 by each team (old record 40); most penalty minutes by one team in a game, 211 by Minnesota (old record 194); most penalties by both teams in one period: 67 (old record 52); most penalties by one team in one period: 34 by Minnesota (old record 31).

Fighting in the NHL: The Puck Stops Here and Profits Begin

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sooner or later, the New York Rangers will presumably receive a ruling from John Ziegler, the eminent president and philosopher of the National Hockey League, regarding disciplinary action against seven players who took what little law exists in the NHL into their gnarled hands in Detroit last week.

Clomping up into the stands moments after a 7-3 loss, the Ranger posse, led by Nick Fotiu, appeared to be intent on high-sticking several culture-seekers who had been splashing them with beer and insults.

The players were hauled up on the carpet Thursday in New York before an NHL official, who then headed off to report to Ziegler in Montreal. When a similar episode involving several members of the Boston Bruins occurred last season, Ziegler needed 33 days to sort out the evidence before suspending three Bruins for a total of 20 games and fining 19.

Hockey advertises itself as the fastest game on earth, but Ziegler is seldom in a rush. He's seldom even in his office.

If the Rangers are smart, they will simply promise Ziegler that they will unleash a few players at every road game and send them into the stands like attack dogs. If promoted properly, that guarantee surely should create a sellout wherever the Rangers appear. And judging by Ziegler's recent tribute to the charm of the Philadelphia Flyers, a sellout is all that counts.

"The Flyers are the top draw, at home and on the road," Ziegler proclaimed. "People pay money to see them. In a business sense, they are a big success throughout the league. If the other 20 teams were as successful, I'd be pleased, regardless of how they achieved such success."

Socrates of the Sellout

"Regardless of how they achieved such success." Put that at the top of Ziegler's collected works. That belongs even above last year's "I think people who say that violence in the sport is increasing couldn't be more wrong."

Ziegler obviously is watching a different sport from the one Jerry Buss is watching. Or maybe Ziegler is merely watching the profit-and-loss statements. Call him the Socrates of the sellout.

Ziegler's loyalty to the Flyers' ability to draw people and blood was in response to the recent criticism of the Flyers by Buss, the owner of the Los Angeles Kings.

Buss charged that the Flyers' tactics "cheapen the game." He hoped to have a petition signed by enough other NHL owners to force Ziegler to ground the Flyers, who already have set a season record with 2,092 penalty minutes through last weekend's games.

The Flyers have now led the league in penalties for 10 consecutive seasons. Paul Holmgren, a right wing, is the individual leader this season with 243 minutes. But the new bullyboy, Glen Cochran, has 121 minutes in only 17 games.

"I'll need at least 11 signatures from the other owners," Buss says, "but I've avoided talking to the other owners for now. I'll wait until I make the big push. For now, I'm just trying to find out how they want to play the game."

Ziegler's disciples have jumped on Buss, saying that he is merely trying to promote the Kings' gate; that he is a Jerry-come-lately to a sport that old-timers believe was nastier two decades ago (it was not) and that he is crying over the Kings' inability to beat the Flyers over 27 games (23 losses, four ties) since Oct. 10, 1974.

"Hockey is a macho sport," Buss replies. "A crybaby is always thought of as having lost his macho. Some of our owners don't want to lose their macho."

In the two weeks since Buss opened fire on the Flyers' style, he has received dozens of letters from hockey followers in NHL cities and beyond.

"I've been averaging about 15 to 20 letters a day," he says. "They're running 2 to 1 in my favor. But the thing that surprises me is that there are so many people out there who believe that the way the Flyers play is the way the game should be played. That's what I don't understand. Spearing and high-sticking add nothing to the game. And the thing that irritates me the most is that players tend to do things in a game when they can't possibly hurt their team. They get into a big fight in the last minute or two, when their team is well ahead. It's almost sadistic."

With that in mind, Buss is considering two rule changes.

"One, if a penalty is called in the last two minutes of a game, it carries over to the start of the next game between those teams," he says. "And two, the full two minutes of the penalty should be served. If the other team scores more than one goal, so much the better. That will make the penalty more costly."

Buss does not blame the game officials, does not say they are too permissive about unnecessary violence.

"The referees and the linesmen are employees of the NHL," he says. "As such, they are handling the games exactly the way the NHL wants them to."

As a wealthy entrepreneur and businessman, Buss even has a kind word for Ziegler.

"I've found John to be a very fair person," he says. "John is a caretaker for a very successful business. John Ziegler is a keeper of the faith. But it's my feeling that I'm really a member of the silent majority in the league, that eventually the other owners will be on my side in this."

One owner who won't is Ed Snider, the Flyers' president.

"I hope all these things that have been written don't create a situation with the fans like the one that occurred in 1974, when we were in Toronto," says Snider, alluding to the arrest of Bob Kelly, Don Saleski and Joe Watson at a game there that season. "The fans were really riding our players. I think it's wrong to incite the fans in that nature."

But, according to the words of Ziegler, nothing is wrong if it incites enough fans. Enough for a sellout.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Patrick Division						
N.Y. Islanders	36	17	10	281	216	82
Philadelphia	34	19	10	246	195	78
Calgary	30	21	12	251	227	72
N.Y. Rangers	24	30	9	250	257	57
Washington	19	27	16	221	246	54
Smythe Division						
St.Louis	37	13	13	275	214	87
Chicago	26	26	11	247	250	63
Vancouver	22	24	17	232	234	61
Edmonton	20	31	10	242	255	50
Colorado	17	35	10	206	277	44
Winnipeg	7	44	11	193	296	25
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	35	18	9	257	179	79
Los Angeles	34	20	9	264	233	77
Pittsburgh	23	30	9	234	273	55
Hartford	17	29	14	224	291	50
Detroit	18	31	12	193	247	48
Adams Division						
Buffalo	29	13	19	242	187	77
Minnesota	29	21	14	230	204	72
Boston	28	24	10	245	223	66
Quebec	22	28	13	248	260	57
Toronto	23	29	10	257	286	56

Thursday's Results

Los Angeles 4, Vancouver 3 (Hardy (4), Taylor (25), Dionne (46), St. Laurent (2); Gradin (12), Schmautz (2), Snepsts (1)).

Montreal 4, Colorado 0 (Robinson (18), Mondou (14), Napier 3 (27), Larouche (19)).

Boston 5, Minnesota 1 (O'Connell (9), Ratelle (11), Bourque (21), Middleton 2 (25); Polich (5)).

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 5 (Lonsberry (17), Anderson (3), Malone 2 (14), Kehoe (44), Thompson (17), Carlyle (10); Gartner 2 (32), Lafleur (1), Pronovost 2 (28)).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA — Signed Larry Harlow, outfielder.

OAKLAND—Signed Dave Hamilton, pitcher, as player-coach on its triple AAA affiliate Tacoma in the Pacific Coast League.

TORONTO—Signed Ray Lee Jackson, pitcher.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Ken Dayley, pitcher.

CHICAGO—Asked waivers on George Riley, pitcher.

BASKETBALL

GOLDEN STATE—Signed William Mayfield, forward. Placed Lloyd Free, guard, on the injured list. Waived Phil Chenier, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DENVER—Announced that Edgar Kaiser has completed purchase of the team from Gerald Phipps.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Sammy Green, linebacker.

NEW YORK—Hired Romeo Crennel of Georgia Tech as assistant coach.

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Named Art Asselta and Hal Hunter offensive assistant coaches.

MONTREAL ALOUETTES—Hired Jim Eddy, linebacker coach and director of player personnel. Announced the retirement of Larry Smith, halfback. Purchased the contract of Greg Butler, defensive back, from the Edmonton Eskimos.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

PORTLAND—Waived Clive Charles, defender; Mick Poole, goalie; Garry Ayre, defender; Jim Gorsek, goalie; John Benbow, goalie; and Mike Fisher, forward.

SEATTLE—Signed Bruce Rioch, defender, to a three-year contract.

TORONTO—Signed Julius Sono, striker.

COLLEGE

NEBRASKA—Signed Henry (Moe) Ibo, head basketball coach, to a three-year contract.

OREGON TECH—Named Dick Arbuckle head football coach.

VIRGINIA—Named Richard Schultz of Cornell as athletic director.

Basketball's Sampson Named Player of Year

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Virginia's sophomore center Ralph Sampson was named college basketball's player of the year by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association on Thursday. Sampson is averaging 19 points and 12 rebounds a game for the Cavaliers, who are ranked third in the United States.

Sampson was also named to the writers' 10-man All-America team. Joining him are Jeff Lamp, also of Virginia, Steve Johnson of Oregon State, Mark Aguirre of DePaul, Durand (Rudy) Macklin of LSU, Al Wood of North Carolina, Danny Ainge of Brigham Young, Danny Vranes of Utah, Isiah Thomas of Indiana and Sam Bowie of Kentucky.

Guyana's Expulsion of English Cricketer Endangers Rest of Tour of West Indies

Reuters

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Guyana has ordered a member of the touring English cricket team out of the country for playing in South Africa, a move that caused England to cancel its test match here Saturday and could endanger the rest of England's West Indies tour.

In London, a spokesman for England's cricket council said Friday that the England cricket team would continue its tour if it received assurances of no further restriction by host governments on team selection.

Peter Lush said the cricket council had been in contact with the West Indies Cricket Board asking assurances that no further restriction on selection would be imposed.

"If Barbados, Antigua, Monserrat and Jamaica [where other tour matches are scheduled] are prepared to accept us under those conditions, we will be very pleased to continue with the tour," he said.

But the chairman of England's selectors, Alec Bedser, said he was not confident the council would receive the assurances it sought.

Another spokesman for the cricket council said it would probably take two or three days before it was known whether the assurances would be granted or not.

England's cricket team was preparing to Guyana on Friday after that country's government Thursday ordered British bowler Robin Jackman out of the country because of his links with South Africa.

Guyana said that the 35-year-old Jackman was "unacceptable" because of his South African connections. It cited a 1977 Commonwealth agreement on sporting links with South Africa, in which the Commonwealth countries committed themselves to discourage their nationals and sporting bodies from playing South African teams as long as South Africa practises apartheid in sport.

Jackman, who has a South African wife and has spent the last 11 winters playing and coaching in southern Africa, joined the English team Sunday to replace the injured fast bowler Bob Willis.

Double Standards Cited

Bedser said the affair was an example of double standards because a number of Guyanese cricketers competed against South African players in English county cricket.

He also said he did not understand why Jackman had been singled out. Several other players in the England squad have played in South Africa.

Lush said the cricket council was determined that no country should dictate to any other as to who should or should not be considered for inclusion in a national test team.

"This is a long-held concept which all test countries have and we hold very dearly here," he said.

The next match for England is scheduled to start in the Barbados on March 7.

In Guyana, England manager Alan Smith said: "I do not rule out any possibility of the tour being cancelled but we hope we shall not have the same trouble in Barbados or Antigua, giving us at least a further month's cricket."

The president of the West Indies Cricket Board, Jeffrey Stollmeyer, said Thursday night in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, that he feared there was now a possibility of the English team returning home.

He said, "the West Indies Cricket Board of Control would not act in contravention of the principles governing sporting links with South Africa to which the various West Indian countries had subscribed."

In Barbados, Sports Minister Don Blackman said he still had to study some documents from the External Affairs Ministry before advising the government on whether to allow Jackman to play in the country.

British Sports Minister Hector Munro said in London he supported "most strongly the absolute right of the England selectors to select their own teams without interference."

In 1969, England refused to tour South Africa when then Prime Minister John Vorster said his government would not accept the inclusion of coloured (mixed race) player Basil d'Oliveira in the side. England has not toured South Africa since.

Associated Press

Rudy Koopmans (left) shook hands with Hocine Tafer after their championship fight.

Koopmans Retains European Crown As France's Tafer Quits in 9th Round

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Rudy Koopmans of Holland retained the European light heavyweight title he has held for two years when challenger Hocine Tafer of France suddenly threw up his hands and quit in the ninth of a scheduled 12-round bout Thursday.

Tafer said afterwards that he had suffered from stomach cramps and was retiring from boxing. "I had back trouble from the fourth round onwards and stomach cramps throughout the bout," he said.

Tafer, 25, had been expected to provide more opposition before a packed 5,000 Stade de Coubertin crowd. In November 1979, he drew with Koopmans in Rotterdam in a fight which most observers, except the referee, thought the Frenchman had won.

Koopmans' victory paved the way for a possible chance at the World Boxing Association crown held by Eddie Mustafa Muhammed of the United States. The European champion was defeated by Muhammed last November in Los Angeles.

During his eight-year, 38-match career, Koopmans has posted 35 victories, two draws and the defeat to Muhammed.

Tafer's first defeat in 24 matches came Thursday night.

In the early rounds it looked like there might be some hope for Tafer, who went into the ring complaining of stomach cramps.

Tafer began well with some left punches, slipped many of Koopmans' rapid jabs and built up a slight advantage in showing much more agressiveness than in his earlier meet with Koopman.

But the French champion began to tire by the fourth round. He came back slightly in the eighth, but the effort clearly drained him.

In the ninth, Koopmans planted a left hook to his challenger's abdomen and Tafer grimanced in pain and raised his arm to signify he was throwing in the towel.

Said Koopmans of his challenger: "He's a good boxer but tonight it was evident that he wasn't in condition. Boxers need a special temperament and character to succeed and I don't think Tafer has it."

For Russians in U.S., A Year Makes a Big Difference

Skaters Practise Without Tension of Political Protests Before Last Year's Games

By Howard Ulman
The Associated Press

WELLESLEY, Mass. — When the Soviet Union's top figure skaters came to the United States last year while Soviet troops were in Afghanistan they had to deal with protests as well as practices.

This year, they have been able to concentrate on their reason for being here in the first place — preparing for the World Figure Skating Championships in Hartford, Conn., from March 3 to 8.

"Last year, the first two days there was tension," recalled Alexandr Vedenin, manager of the Soviet figure skating team.

The Russians came to Wellesley a year ago to get ready for the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y. Demonstrators, including students from nearby Babson College, protested in front of the rink against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said Robert Drapeau, the college's public safety director.

"They accepted the team as athletes and competitors, but they wanted to make a statement about politics," Drapeau said.

There were threatening phone calls and an armed, uniformed guard was at the rink every day, he said. The skaters went in through a side door.

Soon, however, the crowds lining up to watch the Russians practice crowded out the demonstrators, Vedenin said.

"The people who wanted to see us and appreciate the skating were much more than the number of people who demonstrated," he said. "And that proved that our way to relate to people is much [better] ... just a demonstration of friendliness."

This year there were fewer spectators and no demonstrators for the 10-day visit that ends Friday. There were no armed guards and, Drapeau said, security was not as tight.

Vedenin said that, in light of President Reagan's claim that the Soviet Union is involved in El Salvador and other hard-line statements by the new president, "it's difficult to say" what kind of reception he anticipated.

"We expected to meet the same people who we met last year," he said.

"Last year when we were here [former President] Carter suggested a boycott for the Olympics [in Moscow that summer] and even in that situation there were a lot of people who appreciated [the] Soviet team, who considered us as friends, and this year we found the same situation because we have the same good attitude to your people."

Vedenin said his team has some new faces but is basically the same group that won two gold medals, one silver, and two bronzes at the last European Championships.

Among the better known skaters are the team of Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov, two-time world champions in ice dancing.

"In all previous world championships we won some gold and other medals," said Vedenin. "We hope for the same thing this time."

Broncos Sold To Kaiser Heir

The Associated Press

DENVER — Industrialist Edgar Kaiser Jr. officially became the new owner of the Denver Broncos on Thursday, purchasing the National Football League club from majority owner Gerald Phipps. No sale price was disclosed, but it was reported to be between $30 million and $40 million.

Kaiser, 38, is heir to the Kaiser Industries' fortune and grandson of Henry J. Kaiser. He lives in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is chairman of Kaiser Resources Ltd., and also is chairman of the Denver-based Kaiser Oil, U.S., Ltd.

Phipps and Kaiser both emphasized that the team would remain in Denver, and Kaiser said it was premature for him to say if he anticipated any front office or organizational shakeups.

Watson Takes Lead With 64 at Orlando

United Press International

ORLANDO, Fla. — Tom Watson fired a record-tying 7-under-par 64 for a two-stroke lead in the first round of the Bay Hill Classic. Watson narrowly missed a hole-in-one on the 218-yard par-3 14th hole when his tee shot spun out of the cup.

Tour rookie Rod Nuckolls was second with 66, followed by Hubert Green and Mark O'Meara at 67.

Standings

TERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
	52	13	.800	—
	50	15	.769	2½
	41	25	.621	12
	31	35	.470	22
	20	47	.299	33½
Central Division				
	47	18	.723	—
	36	30	.545	11½
	32	35	.478	16
	25	40	.385	22
	24	40	.375	22½
	15	52	.224	33
ITERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	44	24	.647	—
	33	34	.493	10½
	32	33	.492	10½
	26	39	.406	16
	25	42	.373	18½
	9	57	.136	34
Pacific Division				
	49	19	.721	—
	43	22	.662	4½
	33	33	.500	15
	32	33	.492	15½
	29	36	.446	18½
	29	37	.439	19

Thursday's Results

105, Dallas 102 (Wedman 30, Bird-9, Spanarkle 17).

123, Seattle 113 (Gervin 35, Olberd-23, V. Johnson 18).

ege Basketball

HRUSDAY'S RESULTS

East

S. Richmond 69
73, Dominican 69
Charlton 62
shire 94, Massachusetts 66
nigate 94
Boston U. 59
Fairleigh Dickenson 77

South

St. 101, Grambling 90
109, J.C. Smith 103
Mary 105, St. Mary's, Md. 69

Midwest

Ohio St. 58
chigan 66
SW Missouri 69
73, Valparaiso 58
t. 74, Northwestern 61
76, Illinois 59
th 73, Manhattan St. 71
e 87, St. Francis, Pa. 71
Wisconsin 61
98, Ind.-Pur.-Ft.Wayne 92
89, Chadron St. 67
76, Bradley 57

Southwest

Tech 61, Texas-Arlington 52
. 96, Hardin-Simmons 71
ew Mexico St. 79

Far West

California 72
79, Stanford 54
62, San Jose St. 52
Arizona 65
o St. 64, Northridge St. 61
s 89, Santa Clara 78
78, Loyola-Marymount 66
Isco 92, Portland 74
Barbara 67, UC Irvine 66
Nordo St. 50
36, Brigham Young 84

Art Buchwald

Being Poor Isn't What It Used to Be

WASHINGTON — President Reagan hasn't been in office for two months and he's already created a new class of people. Before Reagan we had the rich, the middle class and the poor. The new class is now called the "near poor."

The president and his advisers decided they needed another class because the government was putting too many people in the poverty class. Instead of dealing with poverty as previous administrations had, the Reagan people made the decision to eliminate a percentage of the poor people by promoting them to "near poor." In order to do this they raised the requirements for what it took to be declared "poor."

Buchwald

* * *

I know a struggling mother who used to think of herself as poor since she had to work and raise her children without the help of her husband. I thought she would be delighted with the news that she was no longer a poverty case and was now considered by the government as a "near poor" person who did not require federal assistance.

But it turned out she wasn't too thrilled that she had achieved upward mobility through a budget office directive.

"I'd rather be poor than 'near poor.'" she told me. "At least when you're poor you know where your next meal is coming from. Now I'm on the razor's edge. I'm just over the new poverty line so I'm in worse shape than I was before."

"But," I said, "just think of your social status. Now your friends will respect you because you're no longer in the lowest class of our society. You can look at the poor people with scorn."

"I know it sounds good on paper," she said, "but the 'near poor' are the ones who really have to take it on the chin under Reagan's economic plan. We have all the problems of the poor but none of the benefits. I'm not entitled to food stamps, or rent subsidies, day care or even a tax cut, because in my bracket there is nothing to cut."

* * *

"Ah, but you forget the trickle-down effect of supply economics. When the rich get their tax cuts they will use their money to invest in the country and that will trickle down to the poor and 'near poor.' I wouldn't be surprised in a year or two if the Reagan people promote you to the middle class, and then you'll be in really great shape."

"How do I keep my kids in shoes until then?" she wanted to know.

"You tighten your belt. That's what the middle class and rich people have to do."

"If I tighten my belt any more I won't be able to breath. I've talked it over with my social worker and she doesn't think I can make it as a 'near poor' person."

"What did she suggest?"

"Her only solution was for me to quit my job and go on welfare."

"You mean you're willing to take a demotion from being 'near poor' to poor, just to feed your family?" I asked in astonishment.

"I'm not thrilled with the idea but I'm discovering there really isn't that much advantage to being 'near poor.'"

* * *

"I hate to say this but it's people like you who are going to make it very difficult for Reagan to turn this country around. He raised you above the poverty level by declaring that you were no longer poor, and all you talk about is going back on welfare."

"I guess," she said, "I don't have what it takes to appreciate 'near poverty,' though God knows I've tried."

"Would it help if the Reagan people changed your category from 'near poor' to 'lower-lower middle class'?"

"Do you think they would?"

"I'm sure of it. They'll call you anything you want as long as they don't have to help you out."

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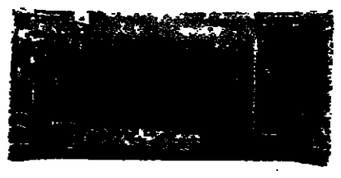

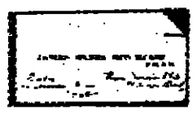

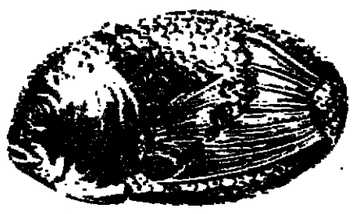

Striking Collection Of 'Matchsafes'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At an antiques show 15 years ago, Carol Barden found a Victorian silver matchsafe embellished with an enamel butterfly. She bought it for $4 and used it, not with the tiny wax friction matches that the striker was made to store, but with big wooden matches.

Shortly thereafter she met Stephen W. Brener, and he began buying matchsafes as gifts for her. When they were married in 1964, they owned fewer than 100 of the tiny boxes and they knew very little about them. What they now know, after assembling a collection of 4,289, not only could fill a book, it does — the catalog of "Matchsafes," an exhibition at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York through April 12.

The Breners are now divorced, and since neither wanted to keep the collection — thought to be the largest and most comprehensive in existence — but both were loath to see it broken up, they donated it to the museum. David McFadden, curator of decorative arts, selected 500 for the show. The generously illustrated catalog by Jerry E. Paterson, a vice president of Sotheby Parke Bernet, is an excellent introduction, covering in detail how matchsafes were produced and of what they were made in the decades from the 1850s to the 1920s, when pocket lighters made them obsolete.

Friction matches were invented in the early 19th century, but were not found in the average pocket until Samuel Jones began selling "lucifers" in his London shop, The Light House. Soon eager entrepreneurs began to produce an astonishing array of holders and containers for friction matches, each equipped with a hinged cover or close-fitting lid and a roughened striking surface.

"We never knew, when we began, how big the world of matchsafes was," said Mrs. Brener.

Because so little was known about these containers a decade ago, the Breners were unaware that some had hidden compartments for knives, pencils, coins and other useful objects. Mrs. Brener discovered this by accident one day while cleaning a matchsafe, then she went through the hundreds that they owned and found 27 others so equipped. "I felt like Nancy Drew knocking on the wall to find the hidden staircase," she said.

Here is a selection of striking examples from the show.

PEOPLE: *Harrison Ordered to P... $587,000 for Plagiar...*

A federal district court judge in Manhattan has directed that George Harrison, a former Beatle, pay $587,000 for having "subconsciously" plagiarized a melody by John Mack in Harrison's 1971 hit "My Sweet Lord." A decision in the civil action against Harrison was reached in 1976 by Judge Richard Owen, who originally set damages at $1.6 million. The judge later undertook a "discovery" process to lower the damages. The judge, who composes operas as a hobby, ruled that Harrison copied the melody of "He's So Fine," written by Mack in 1963, when he composed "My Sweet Lord," but "I do not believe he did so deliberately." . . . John Lennon, the former Beatle shot dead outside his New York apartment Dec. 8, left an estate in England and Wales valued at $5.5 million. In his British will, dated Nov.12, 1979, and published in London, Lennon left half his estate to his wife, Yoko Ono, and the remainder to be held in a trust fund. Details of the trust fund were not disclosed, but Lennon's 18-year-old son Julian by his first wife, Cynthia, was believed to be the main beneficiary of the rock star's British estate. Lennon's British estate is only a small fraction of the fortune. Estimates have put it as high as $275 million, most of it abroad. However, Lennon's U.S. will, published last December, valued his U.S. estate at $30 million.

* * *

Judith Somogi has been appointed "first conductor" of the Frankfurt Opera, beginning with the 1982-3 season. Miss Somogi, who was born in Brooklyn about 40 years ago (she is reticent about her age), has been conducting at the New York City Opera since 1974. In Frankfurt there are two first conductors and each is expected to conduct from 40 to 60 performances a season. Miss Somogi's Frankfurt offer came after a highly successful guest performance there of "Madame Butterfly" Jan. 18.

* * *

President Reagan said that he would like to attend Prince Charles' wedding this summer and believed he had been invited. Then he checked with his wife Nancy and reported that he had not been invited after all but still would like to go. . . . Lady Diana Spencer's engagement ring — a large oval sapphire surrounded by 14 diamonds set in white gold — cost Prince Charles $63,270. The price was determined from the catalog published by royal jewelers Garrard's, where Charles bou... ring. . . . In Glasgow, ... Charles blushed but said n... when a Scottish business... ferred to "Lady Jane" inst... Lady Diana while propos... toast to the prince and his f... at a business lunch. A Lad... in Charles' life was ex-gi... Lady Jane Wellesley, rume... 1974 to be his intended bri... ter Balfour, chairman of th... tish Council for Developm... Industry and chairman of ... and Newcastle Breweries. ... erward, "I feel bloody awfu... fect foot."

* * *

Dan Rather says he stand... story, but is dropping a mi... conduct charge against a ca... er after what the CBS news... said was a wild ride down ... Shore Drive in Chicago. ... said that he was droppin... charges against Eugene Phil... cause a "mounting schedu... porting assignments." Rath... tended that during a New... ride from O'Hare Interna... Airport, Phillips was ... first refused to take him to ... tination and then refused ... him out of the cab. Phillips ... tended he had difficulty ... the address Rather wa... that Rather refused to ... $12.50 fare.

* * *

The pianist Glenn Gould ... played a concert ... he hasn't given ... But in a taped ... New York radio ... FM, Gould, who lives ... lives up to his reputation ... tic comments. Among oth... Gould says that "Chopin ... bert and Liszt had no idea ... to write for the piano ... served his most cutting ... however, for Beethoven, ... that "Beethoven's reputa... based entirely on gossip ... dle Beethoven represents ... preme example of a com... an ego trip."

* * *

Following his long run ... Broadway in the hit show ... Babies," Mickey Rooney ... in "Leave 'em Laughing," ... hour CBS-TV movie co... Anne Jackson and Red ... The film reunites Rooney ... other former child star ... Cooper. Cooper is direct... story of a Chicago citizen ... who cared for dozens of ... children while struggling ... regular employment.

—SAMUEL ...

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